THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

July 19, 1947

WHO'S KIDDING WHO?

AN EDITORIAL

China's Judges, Lawyers & Courts

Dr. S. Francis Liu

Wedemeyer Mission

Leo Rissin

Rising Sun Again Emerging

David Conde

SHADOW OVER HAINAN

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 106 PRICE CNC$5,000 NUMBER 7

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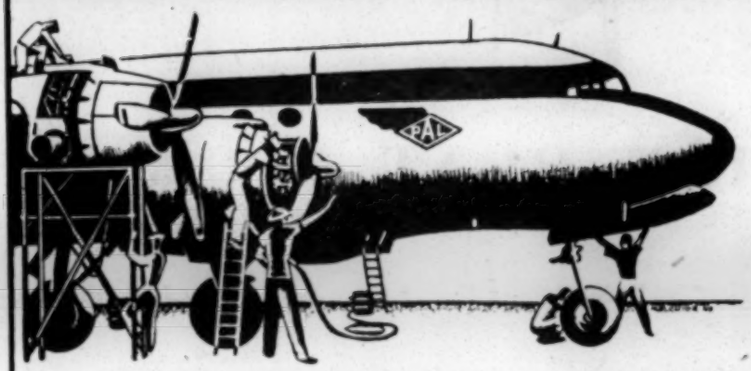

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Honan Autocrat

To The Editor:

I have been one of the readers of your esteemed *Review* for more than one year, and am always inspired by your liberal, democratic and progressive opinions. Now I consider it my duty to tell you a fabulous story which happened recently in poverty-stricken western Honan.

Wang Hwu-pu, governor of the 10th executive supervising area, is generally considered as a notorious feudal, cruel and corrupt bureaucrat. He allegedly has committed many crimes such as killing at least 16 persons without any adequate reason, as well as illegally collecting money from the public purse. Therefore, some relatively righteous members of the Honan Province People's Congress attacked and condemned his outrages when it assembled more than one month ago, and Kuo Chung-kui, the Chief Controller of Honan and Shantung (豫魯監察使), also formally blamed him almost at the same time. Then the President of the Honan Provincial Government announced that he would petition the Ministry of National Defense to punish him. Consequently, everyone with a just mind felt some comfort and paid close attention to the future developments in this case.

But, you may be somewhat surprised, this very reactionary Wang Hwu-pu, apprehensive over the unfavorable situation, simply added to his already long list of inexcusable outrages. Ten days ago, the People's Congress of Lo-Yaung District began its assembly. Wang apparently regarded it as a decisive occasion for his future destiny. If he could take advantage of it, it would do him some good; otherwise, some disadvantages might await him. So he decided on a most shameless course of fierce behavior. On the eve of the assembly, he is said to have ordered some of his henchmen to unofficially inform 11 members of this congress (whom he thought may be unfaithful to him) to vote down Mr. Pung Kui-fu as a member of the Honan Provincial Congress (Mr. Pung is, of course, one of the anti-Wang group, and is a native of Lo-Yaung).

When the assembly was meeting, he is said to have secretly instructed many gestapo agents to threaten these doubtful members and to scrutinize their conduct. But this could not force them to be his puppets, so then he allegedly ordered his henchmen to seize them illegally and separately. By doing so he wanted to realize his evil purposes. From the local newspaper, however, we know one of the 11 persons fortunately escaped arrest and consequently Wang's latest crimes have been made more widely known to the people of Honan.

And now we hear that one of the congressmen, although in good health, had been buried alive by Wang's henchmen; and three innocent relatives of this innocent congressman were also reported to have been killed by him; and another congressman supposedly was shot thrice by his illegal order. How ruthless and barbaric! This story would have caused surprise even during the rule of the Tsing Dynasty. How can we suffer it at this time?

Nevertheless, this story, I think, may be rightly estimated as a ridiculous, but

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Index for July 19, 1947

Editorial Paragraphs

Who's Kidding Who? 189
Shadow Over Hainan 190
Reactionary Senators 191
Collection Of Food 192
Censorship Denied 192
New Municipal Buses 193

Special Articles

Some Observations On Judges, Lawyers And Court Administration In China ..... *Dr. S. Francis Liu* 194
Wedemeyer's China Mission ..... *Leo Rissin* 196
The Rising Sun Emerges In A Troubled East ..... *David Conde* 198
National Navigation Conference ..... *Robert P. K. Yeh* 199
Co-Education Or No Education? ..... *William Shih* 200
Wanted: New Deal With Foreigners ..... *Chen Fu-sheng* 202
Malayans Look Forward Eagerly To Attainment Of Independence .... *Wu Kwok-yeung* 203
How To Increase Rural Income ..... *Chang Fu-liang* 204
Money Market Becomes Tighter 206

Departments

Letters From The People 181
25 Years Ago 193
News Of The Week 207
What U.S. Papers Say 208
What Chinese Papers Say 209
Who's Who In China 209
New Books Of Interest 210

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Cable Address: "Reviewing" Shanghai **Telephone: 14772**

PUBLISHED AT 160 CHUNG CHENG ROAD (EASTERN), SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, U.S.A. REGISTERED AT THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION WITH SPECIAL MARKS PRIVILEGES IN CHINA.

Contents of previous issues of The China Weekly Review may be found in the "International Index of Periodicals," copies of which are on file in most standard libraries.

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proper reflection of rule nowadays. Under present conditions, such feudal, cruel, and corrupt bureaucrats may be discovered everywhere. They advocate democracy only in words; in action, they constantly concentrate their energies to nip off the bud of democracy. They know quite well that democracy means nothing but the death of their vested interests, many privileges and unlimited power. But, we believe, unless the law of history is lost in China, they will yet be upset by the people's matchless power. The only difference may be that the historic law will realize itself by costing more blood of the people. This is certainly a tragedy of China; but for their future, the Chinese people will willingly pay more, if necessary, to see these tragic conditons give way to a really democratic, prosperous China.

F. T. CHANG.

Kaifeng, Honan,
July 7, 1947.

"Traitors!"

To The Editor:

Although I don't feel inclined to make any comments on the present Government's policy of salvaging "China's old culture" yet I feel bound to say something about the romanization of the Chinese written language. I personally am all in favor of the romanization or simplification of our own language, which is really too difficult and complicated to enable an average student to master it as a tool within a short time. However, it is easier said than done. So far as I see, it would still amount to fiddlesticks or idle discussion on things of a constructive nature like this, in view of the fact that the so-called "democratic" government is still in the hands of those whose chief interests are the perpetual holding of the political and economic reign of the whole nation rather than doing good to the masses.

We, the fortunately educated, may of course try to put our hands to the plow for the sake of blessing those unfortunate millions who are badly or not at all educated. I am sorry to say that many have tried and many have thus far failed. This is not all. They were generally accused by the authorities of spoiling the Chinese written language, the mastery of which is considered a privilege by a few, or of being dangerous elements who teach the "ignorant stupid masses" to express their thoughts in black and white, which would be detrimental to the ruling classes, or even of being "traitors" who want to obliterate or change the time-honored Chinese characters which, in their eyes, are representative of the whole of China's old culture.

Therefore, few men up to the present time have ever undertaken to do such a great work with profit. It is my belief that such a day will come, but it will perhaps be too late for the present generation.

"A TEACHER."

Chungking,
July 10, 1947.

War Ahead

To The Editor:

Will the United States fight Russia? This is the question now being universally asked after the Moscow conference. I do not want to pose as an able prophet, but it seems to me that World War III will obviously take place at any time now.

The most recent event that indicated that United States is preparing for war with Russia is the American President's advice to all American people to receive military training. If there is no trouble ahead why would Mr. Truman wish to say that?

If war should really come between the

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United States and Russia it will not be a long drawn-out one, but will be of the blitzkrieg type—the early collapse of Russia or of the United States war machine is assured.

Everybody knows what horrible things can happen in World War III. The greatest city in the world can be easily demolished and reduced to ashes by the atomic bomb with untold millions of all races, creeds and colors burned without hesitation. The earth will be extinguished at last. That will indeed be unfortunate.

Surely since war is so horrible, it must be prevented at all costs. But I fear that a war-loving nation of the world has been too long accustomed to it.

If an aggressive nation exists the entire world has to remain an armed camp and will be doomed to deadly conflict devoid of all hopes for a real peace.

Fellow countrymen! We don't admire such pests to humanity, don't forget that.

C. D. CHANG.

Foochow,
July 10, 1947.

Who's To Blame?

To The Editor:

Since V-J Day, we have experienced political, economic, military, financial, educational, etc., etc., chaos and confusion. Perhaps, one presumes, these are the logical and natural consequences of seven long years of nation-wide repression and suffering. Or, perhaps, V-J Day has thrown us off our mental balance? We've had confusions of all sorts, but the worst, it seems, is the confusion of thought among the students and the so-called intelligentsia. For example: rape, as far as I know, has been as common in China as elsewhere. Recently in Hongkong, two girls, as young as six and eight years respectively, were raped. But, when an American G. I. raped a Chinese college girl, whose father happens to be a "big potato" of some sort, everybody, including famous Dr. Hu Shih, jumped into the issue.

This reminds me of a famous Chinese saying: "Cooking beans with dried beanvine." Why must we press so hard on the Americans? Just north of Peiping, every crime was committed on a colossal scale. Our demands have been most inconsistent. We drove the Marines, who helped in repatriating the Japs and opened our communication lines, to the sea and felt proud of the feat.

Meanwhile, what has been done to get the Russian troops out of Dairen and Port Arthur? Most Chinese know that the U.S. is the principal contributor to and distributor of UNRRA aid and that the Americans equipped that New First Army, etc., etc. With our eyes still glued to the U.S. Loan of US$500,000,000.00, we called-ed American aids "baits" and we hurt American feelings over even the slightest issue. Dr. Hu Shih pressed for American justice in the "Peiping Rape Case." Does it mean that while the Americans are expected to render 100 percent justice, the rest of the world, including ourselves and our strong-armed neighbor, need just be "Ma ma, fu fu?"

Or have we learned that it is wiser to yield to force, and wiser still, to demand 101 percent of reason? Or have we confused the essentials and practicalities? Or do we intend to make an example of the Americans to show the rest of the world, including the Russians, that for us justice and fairness must be 100 percent, no more and no less? Or do we thank the Americans are ruled by 100 percent justice and reason?

Let Chinese students and intellectuals think and ponder: Have the Americans done more good than wrong? Would cooperating with the Americans mean mutual good and benefit in the end? As

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World War II has proved, are the Americans a reliable ally? Finally, while blaming all and sundry, why not stop also to do a little self-retrospection?

COMMON SENSE.

Chungshan, Kwangtung,
July 4, 1947.

Was There A War?

To The Editor:

Some letters in defense of "Communist Savagery" in North China reveal the sinister quality of our opponents. If the "Reader's Digest" isn't on the Red blacklist, I'd recommend "Atheist" to peruse "Seven Reasons Why A Scientist Believes in God," by A. Cressy Morrison, former president of the New York Academy of Sciences (in the December 1946 issue, page 11); and "God's Newest Witness—Biologist," (March 1947 issue, page 39), a review by Fulton Oursler of "Human Destiny" by Lecompte du Nouy, LL.B., Ph.B., B.Sc., Ph.D., and D.Sc. In one chapter of the fifth edition, April, 1947, now on my desk, he argues that it is mathematically impossible to explain the intricate order in the universe, according to the laws of chance: "Our rational science demands a cause other than chance and imposes the idea of finalism, no matter how painful this confession may be to a sincere materialist."

In the light of the above, those of us who realize we're living in the atomic era and try to keep up with it intellectually, smile pityingly when Atheist speaks of "the fantastic and antediluvian doctrines preached by pastors and priests, perfectly palatable about 33 A.D., but fortunately outdated by the 20th century." "Atheist" has reversed the roles. *He* is living bodily in the 20th century A.D., but mentally B.C. Let him stop using his bow and arrow against our atom bombs.

Mr. Editor, there must be something wrong with the present news-gathering formula when so many trained correspondents can't tell us what's happening in Red China, only a few hundred miles from us. If these are the men who reported World War II, I'm beginning to doubt if there was one. The question is this: Is the Soviet puppet co-prosperity sphere in North China a heaven or a hell? The reports are contradictory. We say it *isn't* heaven. Who's lying? Our God says it's wrong to bear false witness against thy neighbor—and even Reds are neighbors. The Red god Lenin, though, stated, "We must be ready for trickery, deceit, withholding and concealing truth," and the Red god Stalin: "Words must have no relation to action. Words are one thing, actions another. Good words are a mask for bad deeds." To the man in the street, that ought to make it clear who is telling the truth about Red China. "Promise 'em Heaven, give 'em Hell," is the Red program in Shantung as in Siberia, Smolensk and Sofia; for everywhere A RED IS A RED IS A RED IS A RED.

Sorry to crack down so hard on Vic Schneierson, but there is too much at stake today to treat fairy tales seriously. Vic was a victim of his Red guide and interpreter. We gave him credit for reporting what he saw and heard—which was only what he was supposed to see and hear. How do we know they were fairy tales? Because Shanghai happens to have been the headquarters of many institutions throughout the length and breadth of North China for years. Today there are veterans here of long years of North China experience, who are constantly receiving visitors and official reports from there. Need I say then that the impressions of Cook's tourists under Red guides strike these veterans as decidedly amateurish?

And about this "land reform" up there? When an illegal band robs a bank and murders the staff, we law-abiding citizens call it *bank robbery*. In Red areas, it's called *banking reform*. Thus, the Red's stripping of Manchuria might be termed by them *industrial reform;* the stealing of other men's wives, *marriage reform*, etc. Get the point? They think that calling a man a *landlord* immediately justifies them in murdering him and stealing his land, however justly and legally he may have acquired it. This *land reform* doesn't do away with landlordism—which etymologically means *lording it over the land*—but only with petty landlords, now replaced by the tyrannical and quite illegal Soviet landlord, who exercises his overlordship by distributing these stolen goods to his henchmen; with the idea of taking it all back again when the collective farm phase of the program goes into effect. For the word "Communism" itself shows that it doesn't mean *giving* the peasant anything, but merely lease-lending it, to take it over with whatever else he has, when the DAY comes.

Do the Chinese peasants love their Red landlords? The tillers of the Good Earth have too much sense. They hate them profoundly, because of the Red Terror that has already taken so many of their sons and daughters; because of the Red monopoly of once private commerce; because of the slave labor they have to do for them; because of the devastating taxes (prewar five percent of their crops, a year ago 75 percent, and this year almost 100 percent) imposed on them; because of the suppression of practically every human right. That's why thousands flee the Red "paradise," not driven by the flaming sword or any angel; whereas not many peasants flee Nationalist China for Red China: they have too much sense. All these statements can be backed up to the hilt by men who *know* what they are talking about, and who consider it wrong to *lie*.

F. J.

Shanghai,
July 12, 1947.

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U.S. Bullets

To The Editor:

The announcement that the U.S. Government will sell 130,000,000 rounds of ammunition to the Kuomintang indicates a new period in the relations of the U.S. Government and the KMT. The United States has become an open supporter of the Kuomintang and they have united themselves more closely on the "Anti-Communist Front."

What does this mean to the Chinese people? Everybody knows that it bodes no good. It will only prolong the civil war, and make it more cruel and terrible. It also means a deeper economic crisis and a hopeless, desperate hunger which we have to suffer painfully.

All the Chinese people are against it. They know that the civil war must be stopped. Any measure to prolong it will only inflame their hatred the more. They will remember it forever.

LEE LIANG.

Kaifeng,
July 8, 1947.

Blind Fanaticism

To The Editor:

As this weekly is a review of facts, not a propagandistic mouthpiece disseminating fanatical prejudices, I, as a sincere and devoted reader, feel obliged to support the facts and refute those voices of blind fanaticism whenever they grow too vociferous and whenever they do not content themselves with asserting positive falsehoods but attempt to contradict the facts in their eagerness to please their lords.

First of all, the despicable practice of labeling those whose views happen to differ from ours, as fascist, communist, white, red or whatever color suits the whim of our fanatic and polemic friends, should have no place with us. Why cannot we think in terms of truth and justice instead of such wretched cant and rantings? Our fanatical friends, professing a pious horror of Redness, seem to take it as a fact that this color is so inherently distasteful and blasphemous as to be capable of invoking divine displeasure. As if the mere mention and vision of "Red" will bring the world to his side.

"My opponents, be they red or not, will be doomed the moment I pronounce them red. And now my task remains, not to win the support of the people by just deeds, but to condemn the opponent to redness or pinkness. To prove to the world by mere repetition that my becrimsoned opponents are beyond redemption. My innocence of any stain of redness is perfectly obvious from my heartlessness. Indeed, I shall carry on my anti-Red crusade, shadow hunting or head hunting to any lengths, even to a Third World War. The prospect of that latter will eventually be the day of my salvation. Then let the Reds be consumed out of the earth, and let the pinks be no more. "Bless Thou the Lord, my soul."

To add to the dramatic nature of this prayer comes forth a priest of the spiritual hierarchy. In praising his work a staunch friend of the holy order volunteered to inform the reader that this is not an ordinary preacher of God's gospel—he is a preacher of Red atrocities. What a quixotic priest! Our staunch friend of the holy orders further informs us that this Reverend has been in this country for little over a year and now he is already omniscient, more so than an Old China Hand. But from his article appearing in the latest issue of the *Review* I understand that his talent is now to be directed into a controversy with Len Johnson, who has diverted this quixotic crusade, which promised to make a figure out of a common priest.

Unfortunately, our Reverend is compelled to abandon his erstwhile campaign and start to verify the existence of God to the heathens, even scientifically. To do him justice, God is eternally there without his much quoted erudition, which, though weak and devoid of power of soul, will not distort his preaching of the Gospel of Heaven and of Justice, but his partisan spirit surely will.

On the other hand, we advise our communist friends not to be exasperated with God merely because their enemies so often invoke their partisan God against them. God will not take sides with them or with you. For God is just. Whosoever puts His will, that of justice and mercy, above his own and tries to do His will, shall prevail. Whosoever takes justice into his own hands, be he backed up by Mammon and all the princes of darkness, be he armed with atomic weapons and ultra-modern weapons, must be destroyed by the fury of God and men.

BRUTUS.

Peiping,
July 10, 1947.

Definitions!

To The Editor:

Below are a score of expressions with their newly developed shades of meaning:

1. *Denazification*, fermentation of Nazi bacteria.

2. *Fruits of victory*, (a) destruction in the name of reconstruction; (b) jealousy and fear under the cloak of faith and fairness; (c) resurrection of Hitler and Mussolini; (d) Mars' trumpets sounding global peace and security; (e) gospels of flood and famine, hunger and cold; (f) promissory notes of extended lend-lease, colonization, civil warfare, etc.

3. *Control and reeducation of Japan*, injection of vitamins for expansionist

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businessmen and coaching of anti-Communist crack units.

4. *"Bad government,"* the best partner for Old Harry to deal with.

5. *China's premeditated friendliness toward Uncle Joe*, the most effective means of blackmailing Uncle Sam for endless loans to his spoiled nephew.

6. *U.S.-lent arms and ammunitions*, a by no means unwelcome gift to the Chinese Reds without any return of thanks.

7. *Liberalism and democracy*, headaches to ABCD.

8. *Liberalist or democrat*, a Communist; an underground Communist element; a cat'spaw of the Chinese CP.

9. *Punishment of butcherly military and civil authorities*, freedom, prize and official promotion.

10. *Denial of news*, immediate realization of none too pleasant hearsays.

11. *Unfreezing of Workers' Cost of Living Index*, a preventive measure of eliminating the collequefaction of labor and student movement.

12. *Tax and revenue*, civil war capital; officials' pocket money.

13. *Soldiers, police and secret servicemen*, Herod's storm troopers; watchdogs of aristocratic families; uncalled-for murderous intruders of homes and schools.

14. *Freedom of speech*, shutting up of mouths and the banning of at least three liberal papers.

15. *Chauvinist champions of China's national privileges*, successors to Wang Ching-wei, Chen Kung-po, Chow Fu-hai, etc.

16. *Demonstrations and parades*, the forbidden fruit among the student and worker classes; a special license given to ex-Youth Army men.

17. *Impartial paper*, a mouthpiece of its master's that gets rebuked when it minimizes the latter's voice against Russian aggression.

18. *Yellow Chinese*, dark Negroes in the eye of imperialist diehards.

19. *Financial assistance*, political domination over smaller nations; "iron curtain" against Communism.

20. *Greece and Turkey*, patent, potent and patriotic examples for China to follow.

P. L. C.

Shanghai,
July 15, 1947.

Watch Japan!

To The Editor:

As a regular subscriber to the *Review*, I think you should print more articles on Japan as the latter's future developments have an important bearing on the future of China.

Our politicians, educators, social reformers, etc. should carefully study what is going on in defeated Japan as compared with victorious (?) China.

Every red-blooded Chinese should feel ashamed of himself over what has happened to our national life as compared with that of the Japanese since V-J Day. Every Japanese, from the educated to the manual laborer, is working for his country while every Chinese is trying to enrich himself at the expense of China.

We should not blame Americans for paying attention to the future economic development of Japan, forgetting Pearl Harbor. We are not worthy of any outside financial assistance on account of our sinful social and political situation.

In contrast with the Japanese, who apparently are submissive and obedient to SCAP, we, especially our young students and uncontrolled elements, even tell the Americans to "get the hell out of China." They made the Peiping rape case a national anti-American demonstration!

Every intellectual Chinese believes that eventually American sympathy will be siphoned into defeated Japan while we

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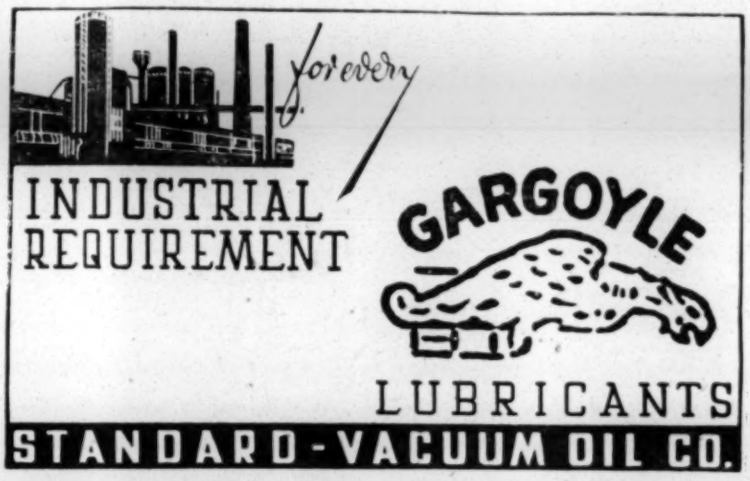

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Chinese stand by and watch our former enemy staging a "comeback."

Every one of us should realize that the more we are afraid of a person the more we must make a careful study of him. So we must study Japan from every angle. Please, Editor, print more articles on Japan.

LEE YEE-YUAN.

Shanghai,
July 12, 1947.

Fund Suggested

To The Editor:

I am moved by the two letters of acknowledgement in your current issue from C. C. K. and S. M. L. to enclose CNC$100,000 to cover subscriptions for needy students or others who have no access to your excellent magazine.

May I, at the same time, suggest that you open a list in this connection, as there must be many people interested in the dissemination of free news and unbiased editorial opinion who would be glad to place these within the reach of their less-favored brethren.

With best wishes for your good work,

"ANOTHER FRIEND OF CHINA."

Shanghai,
July 12, 1947.

Northeast's Woes

To The Editor:

As one of the Northeastern people, I am compelled to appeal sincerely to you regarding our grievances. Our Northeastern people had groaned under Japanese oppression for 14 years. During this long and weary period, we had ceaselessly struggled to combat the Japanese invaders, and there was not a single moment that we did not long for our mother country to come again. Fortunately, our hopes were gratified: the Japanese aggressors at last were driven out thanks to our brave allied forces. You can imagine how excited we were on our final victory. But, quite contrary to our ardent expectations, we fell again into a bottomless abyss of despair since the advent of our governments and armies. The development of the past 20 months have utterly crushed our beautiful dreams, and what the government officials and armies brought us was not social welfare and happiness, but disasters and evils which surpassed even those the Japanese imperialists inflicted upon us during their occupation.

First of all, the government treats us almost as colonial people by placing above the nine provincial governments a super-government, that is, the Tun Pei Shing Yuan, which is very much like the governor sent from a colonial empire to subjugate and exploit a conquered people. Of course, the head of the organization and nearly all his subordinates are Southerners and, accordingly, we, the native people, have absolutely no voice in the administration. Although most of the provincial chiefs are natives, who, needless to say, are returners from Chungking, they have not a bit of administrative power as they are subject to the control of the Tun Pei Shing Yuan. In the military and economic spheres, we are also the slaves of these Southern masters.

The overwhelming economic influence of the Southern millionaires followed hard upon the swords and bayonets of their army. They devote themselves to speculation, hoarding and smuggling, which result inevitably in rising prices and disorder in the market. It goes without saying that they are at the same time government officials. As to their shameless doing in taking over the former enemy establishments, factories and properties, I would rather pass it over, for it has already been revealed to the public.

Here we enjoy no freedom of person, speech, assembly, press and the various other proper rights of the people of a democratic nation. The Special Service stretches its devilish hands into nooks and corners. Even a word of complaint about one's own situation is prohibited and those who offend it may be cast into jail. A great number of special agents have been sent to the Northeastern University and supervise or spy upon their fellow students' activities.

About a month ago, a students' movement took place in the University in protest against the apparent lack of interest in educational undertakings on the part of the government. As you know, the Northeastern University is the highest seat of education here. But the laboratories are poorly equipped, and the library contains only a small number of reference books. It is obvious that the students in such a poor environment cannot progress much. Moreover, the professors can scarcely live on their minute income. Their salary is so amazingly small that it can only be compared with that of the servants in the banks. In this connection, the ardent students clamored that all these unreasonable phenomena be explained by the attitude of the government, which concentrates all its attention on the civil war.

The special agents mingling among the students tried to check the movement by denouncing the leaders as communists.

These rascals tried to explode in the university establishments several bombs in order to ascribe these wrongdoings and intrigues to the students' leaders. Thus at midnight on May 30, policemen raided the dormitory and arrested six student leaders sleeping in their beds.

So far as I know, the student movement was initiated by the students from the

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purest motives. Thay could no longer bear the civil war, which has brought them enormous sufferings and loss. The civil war in the Northeastern area entered an acute stage in the last two months. Mukden city was exposed to attack by the communist army, so that government forces gathered from far and near. By an emergeney order, all the inhabitants of the city were mobilized to build fortifications and dig trenches around the suburban areas. At least one person from every family, regardless of sex and age, was to participate. The household which would not or could not send a member had to pay Yuan 1,000 (equal to CNC$12,000) every day, instead. Otherwise the head of the household was certain to be arrested or put to death. The point is, if the household had neither money nor an adult man, it was doomed.

Every day the inhabitants labored in the sun and rain under the strict superintendence of army officers. They could not ask leave even if ill, so several tormented themselves to death or died from the hard labor each day.

I myself witnessed a pitiable example in my neighborhood. A ricksha driver works very hard to earn a scanty income to support his family, including his wife and a child. He was ordered to labor in trench-digging day after day. So his daily income from ricksha pulling was ruthlessly swept away and his whole family almost starved to death. Deprived of every hope, he committed suicide at last. Such is now a common phenomenon among the poor classes in Mukden today. The degree in which our Northeastern people suffer under the existing goverament can be shown by the fact that they have begun to long for the return of the Japanese invaders again! An old farmer has well said: "We have waited for our mother country in vain, because our government treats us worse than the Japanese."

Are we Northeastern people destined to be slaves? We want to be a free and happy people. We desire freedom from poverty and want. If we are left as we are, a second Taiwan Incident cannot be avoided in the Northeastern regions. The indignant fire blazes within every bosom throughout this region.

Space does not allow me to lay before you all the grievances we entertain and my poor English prevents me from telling you the whole story in more detail and more vividly. At any rate, you are requested to be kind enough as to reveal my heartfelt report to the world. You have liberty to alter or abridge it at will. Good-bye!

CHANG-JEN.

Mukden,
July 11, 1947.

Tragedies

To The Editor:

The arrest of unofficial prostitutes is a daily routine with the Tsingtao police, but the one case published in the morning papers of July 1 has left a deep impression on me. On the evening of June 29, the police raided the cellar of a closed-down restaurant. The manager and two visiting American soldiers escaped through the back door. Outside the street was crowded with idle sightseers.

Gnawed with shame and unaccustomed to walking in high-heeled shoes, the girls entreated the policemen to phone for a taxi to take them to police headquarters. Their plea was rebuffed and they were paraded through the streets, to the satisfaction of the onlookers, to the police station.

When questioned, it was found out that they were all beginners in this sad trade. One of them named Wang Sze-yung is the wife of an unemployed college graduate with a baby at home waiting to be fed. With tears streaming down her cheeks she begged the police to allow her baby to be brought to the station in order that she could feed it. To avoid such inconveniences, the police finally released them after giving the usual lectures and warnings and after imposing the usual fines.

On the front page of the same paper, the headlines reported that 130,000,000 rounds of ammunition were transferred to the Chinese Government by the "anxious" United States Government. When will end the civil war and the tragedies of the common people?

C. L. KE.

Tsingtao,
July 5, 1947.

Thought & Food

To The Editor:

I appreciate very much receiving your letter of May 29 as well as the complimentary copy of your *Review*. I wanted to write to you sooner, but failed to do so because of a sudden visit by the police to our school on June 1. I, together with 31 teachers and students, was arrested on the spot. Seven others and myself were fortunately released through the efforts of the school authorities, but the others are still held in custody and it is learned that eight of them are to receive a "thought training" for three months before being allowed to return to school.

The reason that I am discontinuing my subscription is financial difficulties. We are still receiving only CNC$26,000 per month as food allowance and I believe that many of your other readers are in the same position as I.

T. W. P.

Pahsien, Szechuen,
June 24, 1947.

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
密勒氏評論報
A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The editorial pages present each week the opinions of the editor. The other pages of The China Weekly Review are written by the other members of the staff and the contributing editors who report and interpret the news irrespective of the views expressed in the editorials.

Vol. 106 Shanghai, Saturday, July 19, 1947 No. 7

Who's Kidding Who?

THE celebrated case of Frederick Mysberg, Netherlands subject and manager of the American-owned Abis & Company, who was arrested last February on charges of violating the Emergency Economic Regulations, has again come before the public as a result of various repercussions in the American press.

In general the charges leveled against the Chinese authorities concerned, since the case was first commented upon critically by *The China Weekly Review*, have been that they displayed anti-foreign tendencies in their method of arresting Mysberg and in his subsequent treatment. Further, there has been considerable criticism of both the procedure of the courts involved and in the legal reasoning of the two courts which have so far found against Mysberg. In this instance we are not concerned with the legal aspects of the case. What interests us is the discrimination shown against Mysberg, apparently because he was a foreigner and also the rather clumsy propaganda techniques employed by "interested" parties in their efforts to refute such charges.

Latest example of the whitewash line was the editorial in the July 13 issue of the *China Press*. Disregarding known facts concerning Mysberg's treatment, the editorial proceeded to "admit" that his treatment was bad but claimed that it was the same treatment that ALL Chinese received. Therefore, the editorial stated, there was no cause for complaint.

Employing implication and insinuation, the editorial attempts to discredit all criticism of the Chinese authorities concerned by pretending that the critics are beating the old imperialist drums. The editorial says "The outcry against this treatment has made Mysberg—purely on account of his detention — a sort of 'martyr' of extraterritoriality, yet this despite the fact that almost everyone agrees that the bad treatment given Mysberg had nothing to do with his nationality." In addition to raising the old herring of "extraterritoriality," the *China Press* informs its readers that it is a *fact* that "almost everybody" agrees that there has been no discrimination. We fail to see where any "fact" comes in and we also fail to understand how the *China Press* figures out that "almost everybody" agrees with its editors. If the editors had bothered to read the numerous stories their own paper has carried recently, they would easily see that if "almost everybody" is agreed, they are agreed on the idea that Mysberg was given a raw deal.

The editorial concludes on a sickening, Pollyannaish note, "Let us all strive to humanize and improve the Chinese penal system, but let us not shout 'discrimination' until we are certain that a particular person has, in fact, been forced to undergo hardships which are not the lot of the average Chinese."

Striving to humanize China's jails, which even the authorities admit are pretty bad (eight years of Japanese aggression, along with post-war Communist depredations, perhaps, has caused them to disintegrate, has caused certain sections of the city to flood every time it rains heavily, has caused the streets to be full of holes, has prevented the municipal budget from being balanced, has caused inflation, has made it impossible for China to export and so on, ad infinitum) is a worthy idea and one we all should adopt. The condition of the jails, however, is not a valid excuse, although it may be a convenient one.

Dealing with the matter of "discrimination," which the editorial mentions as being non-existent, we only have to point out that two Central Bank of China employees, Yang An-jen, deputy director of the bank's Business Department and Ling Feng-pao, director of the same department, who were arrested at about the same time as Mysberg, have been out on bail ever since. Mysberg, it is hardly necessary to repeat, has been refused bail several times by the court, although his firm has offered to supply the bail money and the Netherlands Consulate-General here has guaranteed to produce him whenever the court wants. Yang, who has now been convicted and sentenced to seven years by the District Court, is still out on bail pending hearing of his appeal.

Chen Lien-cheng, director of the Goldsmiths' Guild (a non-official post), who was arrested with Yang and Ling and who was also convicted by the District Court, has been denied bail, too. However, none of these three men, to our knowledge, was put in irons at the time of his arrest, as was Mysberg.

Another aspect which the *China Press* conveniently overlooks is that according to the terms of the Sino-American Treaty, each country agrees to grant reciprocal rights to each other's nationals. It is presumed that China intends to negotiate similar treaties with other foreign countries. While it obviously is impossible for China to reciprocate exactly with modern, sanitary jails at the present time, there is no excuse for putting arrested foreigners in leg irons. Even if the Chinese military and other authorities should consider it quite proper — as did the rulers of medieval Europe a few hundred years ago—to shackle any of their people they suspect, that is no

reason why a foreigner should not justifiably complain of such treatment.

Further, it is not reasonable to suppose that many foreigners, especially those of advanced age or impaired health, should eat the ordinary Chinese prison fare which often produces emaciated, grey colored inmates after a few months. It is common knowledge that foreigners and Chinese are used to different types of diet and that many foreigners cannot maintain their health on Chinese food, not to mention Chinese prison food. We have found that much the same situation often exists with Chinese traveling or living in America. Many find it nearly impossible to eat American food and often require months to become adjusted. Some, in fact, never do and throughout their stay abroad, regularly eat Chinese food.

Although the *China Press* seems to have overlooked the food question in its call for equal treatment, the Chinese penal authorities have not and in all of Shanghai's jails make some attempt to provide "foreign" food for foreign prisoners.

While we frequently have definite and strong ideas about things and usually express them in our editorial columns, we do not purposely misrepresent. We print what we consider to be the entire truth, or at least the essential part of it. We do not deliberately pick up a point or two here and there which we think will bolster our argument, and then weave a lot of nonesense around them to present a somewhat plausible, but untrue picture.

Too Bad Department

Gen. Yasutsugu Okamura, former commander-in-chief of Japanese forces in China, reading the Nanking papers of the parading of two convicted Japanese war criminals through Shanghai's streets, began to mutter "So deska?" but, regaining his self composure, merely said: "Tsu bado!"

Shadow Over Hainan

CLOSER to the mainland, and with a populace more acutely aware of economic and political problems, Taiwan has received the mammoth share of world attention as breeding ground for rebellion. But Taiwan is not the only tinder box of China.

Far to the south of Taiwan, at the very tip of Kwangtung province, lies the fabulously rich, semi-tropical island of Hainan—potentially, like Taiwan, one of the country's richest sources of raw materials and semi-tropical products. And, as the Japanese proved during the course of the Pacific war, one of the most strategically placed islands on this side of the Pacific.

Yet because the people of Hainan have known little better than the rule of Chinese warlords and Japanese militarists in the past, and because the people are still without real leadership, the old order of exploitation, corruption and inefficiency has been preserved.

Reports, at best only fragmentary, give examples of what is going on, rather than furnish a complete picture. But to the analyst familiar with the administration of backward areas in China, the facts which emerge show an alarming state of affairs—a state of affairs that, short of herculean efforts by the national government to institute real reforms, will end in rebellion.

Almost all dispatches from Hainan mention roving bands of "bandits," "Communists," "armed robber gangs." Most sources agree that the number of so-called "bandits" is on the increase, and that their activities have grown in scope following the Japanese surrender. The tiller of the soil in China, traditional hater of "bandit gangs," seldom shows willingness to take to a life of exile in the hills. When he does so, it means that he has been forced beyond the limit of endurance, and that he prefers death behind a rifle to prolonged languishing in prison for failure to pay his taxes.

Other reports describe plans being drawn up for the exploitation of the island's abundant natural resources. These blueprints show that the national and regional authorities have big plans ahead for Hainan. However, when we compare these amorphous plans in the making with statistics of what the Japanese accomplished in concrete form within less than a decade, it will be seen that not only has no progress been made since V-J Day but, what is infinitely worse, much that was valuable has been destroyed.

Papers in Canton, more closely in contact with the island, carry an almost continuous stream of reports describing the conflict between the civilian and military authorities on the island. In almost every case, the reports show that civilian administrators are forced to play the role of "second fiddle" when confronted by the omnipotence of the military men. With the passage of time, Hainan's civil administrators have become mere figureheads for the commanders of the army and peace preservation corps who rule the non-rebel controlled parts of the island with an iron fist.

All this adds up to one thing—the national government is confronted with a situation paralleling that in Taiwan. Perhaps the crisis will not occur for several years. But perhaps it may come before anyone expects it. Certainly it will not be delayed forever if conditions prevailing at present are not speedily modified to bring them in line with the needs and will of the people.

Meanwhile entire industries built up by the Japanese—a source of wealth not only to the Hainanese, but to the nation as a whole — are going to rust. The industrialization and exploitation of the island's many resources is at an almost complete standstill, and this at a time when the Government needs every product and source of foreign exchange on which it can lay its hands.

With a sufficiently efficient and honest administration, Hainan would receive tens of millions in foreign investment—money that would pay the islanders and the nation appreciable dividends in increased production, greater employment and more all-round wealth. It could provide China with bulk shipments of many of the tropical and semi-tropical products which she

THE DIMINISHING CIRCLE

—*Russell in the Los Angeles Times*

must import from foreign lands at a heavy cost in badly needed foreign exchange.

But, occupied with the Civil War and beset with internal politics, the National Government has allowed the island to become the private preserve of a few ambitious, leech-like politicians and military men. These are the men who are really causing the unrest and dissatisfaction in Hainan, laying the ground work for a blood bath that may make Taiwan's pale into insignificance.

The "Taiwan Incident" was not due to a lack of warning to the government, but a lack of initiative in taking to heart the numerous warnings and attempting to meet the people half way. If an uprising should take place in Hainan, the government should be the last to claim surprise. For, as was the case in Taiwan, it has now been given ample warning of what it must expect if reforms are not carried out quickly and honestly enough.

Department Of Understatement

CERTAIN Government personages are of the opinion that the forthcoming general elections should be postponed because of the following reasons: (1) The existing military situation has not yet been clarified; (2) There is not sufficient time for preparations; and (3) Peace and order in various places have not yet been restored.—*Lih Pao, June 16, 1947.*

Reactionary Senators

WE do not exactly favor the word "reaction" because it has been misused to such an extent in recent times. However, there are persons who by their actions and proposals of policies suit the accepted definition of this word. Webster's says that "reaction" is a "movement towards a former political or social policy." In other words, if any one were to come out with a proposal to substitute the United Nations with, say, the League of Nations, he would automatically become a reactionary.

With approximately the foregoing in mind we read the report from Washington that 10 Senators suggested the convening of a meeting of nations to "strengthen" the United Nations, adding that "it might be necessary to go ahead without Russia." This movement was ostensibly initiated for the purpose of "making the UN capable of enacting, interpreting and enforcing world law to prevent war." A laudable purpose, without doubt.

While on the surface this proposal of the 10 Senators may appear innocuous, it becomes an outright call for isolating Russia, when viewed in the light of the current world situation, specifically after the failure of the Paris Conference to agree on the Marshall Plan for European economic recovery. And it is here that the word reaction comes in, for the 10 worthy Senators are advocating nothing but the scrapping of the United Nations and substituting for it the League of Nations, an organization which proved itself unable to do anything in the face of aggression. The United Nations without Russia most probably would become the same kind of talking house which the League developed into, for history has shown how that august body failed to stop the Japanese conquest of Manchuria, failed to halt Germany and Italy, and, in general, prevent World War II. Today, it is clear why the League failed: the aggressors were outside of its organizational scope and scoffed at the harmless resolutions adopted at its sessions. In other words, although a league of nations existed in Geneva for purely conversational purposes, the world was actually divided into two camps: the fascist countries and the democracies.

In the period preceding World War II, the aggressors laid their plans for conquest and subdivision of the world into mutual spheres of influence, and when these were hatched, proceeded to withdraw from the League to escape the discomfiture of listening to accusations and charges. Is Russia trying to withdraw from the United Nations at this time? Or are the 10 Senators trying to evict Russia from that newly-organized body? The answer to this question will also be an answer to the kind of organization the Senators call for.

If it is taken for granted that Russia is the aggressor at this stage of world history and all the other nations its victims-to-be, is there any point in excluding that nation from a body which has been organized for peace? Isn't it a trifle premature to break up the *UN*, built at the expense of such effort?

The Senators call for the "strengthening of the UN" through organizing one without Russia. Have they tired so speedily of acrimonious debate, that they now desire to plunge the world into physical warfare, for this is exactly what a UN

without ALL the major powers included would eventually mean.

The 10 members of Congress issued a statement which said: "The sponsors believe that there is no surer way of determining whether the Soviet Union is bent on conquest than by learning whether she would be willing to go along with other nations in creating a UN which could guarantee her security."

When conquest was begun by Germany, Japan and Italy, the surest way to recognize it was look at the peoples in the act of being conquered. Thus, when Japan sliced off Manchuria, one only had to listen to China's representative at the League sessions and peruse a digest of the local press to realize that conquest had begun. Even the League served this purpose well: it registered conquests and acts infringing on the security of nations. If the Senators took the trouble to look around, they could probably recognize the first signs of conquest and also the menace to security, if any.

We would be among the first to protest against Russian conquest in any part of the world, and therefore the abstract and extremely misleading statement of the 10 Senators throws us into confusion: have we, by chance, missed the beginnings of such an event? Thinking back, we likewise fail to remember hearing Russia complain in the UN of a threat to her security. And we are, therefore, puzzled as to the exact idea behind the sudden outburst by the Senators. It would be highly interesting to probe into the background of these advocates of "reaction" and to analyze the exact interests they represent. Maybe then we could understand why these politicians have become so desirous of resuscitating the defunct League of Nations.

Things may not be going as smoothly in the post World War II period as many people had hoped when rejoicing was loud on V-E and V-J Days. Plans may not be working out as painlessly as envisaged. But must this lead to the scrapping of the United Nations just because some people are 20 years behind the times?

Glass House Department

"China's Industrialists Fear Dumping Of Inferior Japanese Goods On China."—*China Daily Tribune*, July 15, 1947.

"Foreign Buyers Find Bristles From Shanghai Below Standard."—*China Press*, July 15, 1947.

Collection Of Food

CHINA has been many times called a bottomless pit, and it is not difficult to believe this, considering that UNRRA's 2,000,000 tons plus of relief and rehabillitation supplies poured into China to date have had no effect on China's economic regeneration. In other words, while the Civil War is continuing, no matter how many millions of tons of foodstuffs and other supplies are shipped into this country, the bottomless pit, not of China, but of the Civil War, will engulf all without so much as foam remaining at the point of entry.

While the foregoing has been accepted with equanimity by most observers, we now hear that the Government is planning to requisition for the Army a total of 40,000,000 tons of foodstuffs during the period between October 1, 1947, and September 30, 1948 (*Reuter's, Nanking, July* 10). This is reportedly the measure to be taken in the field of supply under the recently published general mobilization to crush the Communists.

Not touching on the question of the mobilization order itself and its political aspects, it may be wondered just how many more millions of tons of foodstuffs can be "requisitioned"—or collected—from China, the bottomless pit. This is not to doubt the ability of the competent authorities to collect the planned quantity of cereal; the question is whether the Chinese peasant can part with more grain than he has to date.

Although a full and comprehensive report on actual conditions in Chinese rural areas is lacking, fragmentary information gives the impression that there has been quite a famine in most parts of China since V-J Day. In fact, according to UNRRA last year, 7,000,000 faced death from hunger. How many died, we have not been told, but a recent UNRRA map carried by the *Evening Post* shows the areas afflicted and adds that an estimated 1,000,000 Chinese are threatened with death by starvation before fall harvests this year, which is only a couple of months away. How conservative this estimate is, is difficult to say, but a million persons is a frightful figure. After all, these are people, not CNC!

Furthermore, before the three liberal papers were closed down in this city, we came across several articles which gave accounts of "peasant uprisings" reportedly due to the severe conditions of village life. Oppression by local governments, peace preservation officials, militia, police, tax collectors and a hundred and one levies and contributions, have forced the patient Chinese farmer to rebel. Hundreds and thousands of tenant farmers and small landlords are leaving their land because it becomes unprofitable to till the soil. And now comes this news that 40,000,000 tons of foodstuffs are to be collected in addition to the collection of land tax in kind that has not ceased with V-J Day.

Sometimes we actually believe that the Chinese peasant is *the* most patient man on earth.

On The Brink

MY properties, including those in the United States and Britain, do not exceed US$30,000. I am getting to be so poor now that I want to sell this.—*Dr. H. H. Kung, in the Evening Post.*

Censorship Denied

DENYING recent press reports that wartime censorship controls would be reimposed, Dr. Hollington K. Tong, director of the Government Information Office, said that he had no knowledge of any such plan, adding that he personally opposed censorship. An Information Office spokesman, however, admitted that instructions had been sent to Government-controlled papers telling them to handle military news

"with caution," but declared that this should not be interpreted as a step towards censorship.

Since the closure of three papers in Shanghai and the temporary suspension of one more, press circles have been speculating upon the possibility of a return of censorship, pointing out that even if censorship as such were not reimposed, considerable control of the press could be exercised by various military bodies under the provisions of martial law, which still is in effect in many areas. One rumor has been that while all-out censorship of the press, the posts and the telegraphs might not be instituted, the Government might require all papers to refrain from publishing any dispatches regarding the military situation except those released by the official *Central News Agency*.

Although various indications, such as the closure of Shanghai papers and the arrest of students and newspapermen throughout China—all of whom, as far as is known, have been denied trial on the excuse that they were arrested under provisions of the military law which supersedes civil law—would seem to point to increased police control, we are still hopeful that Dr. Tong was correctly interpreting Government intentions when he said censorship was not to be imposed.

In periods of national crises the ruling group is generally tempted to use repressive measures in an effort to secure support from the population and to prevent any anti-government activities in the rear. It is also generally true that such measures only succeed in further alienating the regime from the people upon whose support it rests. This would be the case, we believe, if the Government imposed censorship or reinstituted numerous other wartime controls which limit the people's freedom.

The Central Government, which is now engaged in a most earnest military contest with Communist rebels who are known to enjoy the support of a large number of the common people in Red-controlled areas, is plagued with many difficulties, one of the most important of which is the lack of enthusiastic support from the broad masses in the KMT's rear areas. From a practical point of view this is not the most opportune time for the Government to begin reimposing restrictive measures, such as press censorship.

New Municipal Buses

THE Public Utilities Bureau announced last week that it plans to increase the number of municipal buses from the present fleet of 190 to 250 or 300 by the end of this year. This is indeed welcome news to the large number of the city's residents who have to journey downtown to work each day.

While it is difficult to readily observe any improvement in Shanghai's transportation and traffic problems because of the still great confusion in the streets and the continuing shortage of motorized public transportation, there is little doubt but that the PUB has done a creditable job under very great handicaps. The testimony of "commuters" who have ridden the public buses steadily for the past year or so is evidence of this.

The next logical step for the Bureau is to begin limiting the number of rickshas and pedicabs, the main obstacles to traffic today. If another hundred buses are added to the city's existing lines and new lines are added by the year's end, as the Bureau proposes, certainly a large number of man-propelled vehicles can be pulled off the streets, or at least banned from some of the more crowded areas.

25 Years Ago In Millard's Review Of The Far East

Visitor

July 22, 1922.

The American and Chinese communities of Shanghai are to be hosts next week to Hon. Edwin Denby, American Secretary of the Navy and a member of President Harding's Cabinet. Mr. Denby is accompanied on his visit to the Far East by several members of the class of 1881 of the Annapolis Naval Academy, the American training school for naval officers.

* * *

Lesson

An object lesson in what can be accomplished by foreign help, under a desirable arrangement, is afforded by what the British-American Tobacco Company has done and is doing in Shantung province.....The development of an industry by foreign capital and foreign technical supervision without an effort on the part of the foreign interests concerned to secure special rights, exclusive privileges or spheres of influence is an exception to the rule in China, particularly in that province. This company has brought in seed of varieties of tobacco suited to the soil of Shantung; taught the farmers how to grow, cure and market the tobacco; promised the growers prices that would guarantee them profits, and still left the farmers free to sell to others, if they desired.

10 Years Ago In The China Weekly Review

Lukouchiao

July 17, 1937.

That the Lukouchiao incident, which occurred early on Thursday morning, July 9, was a "prearranged and premeditated provocative action on the part of the Japanese military" was the consensus of opinion expressed by the leading papers of Shanghai. All the journals—the *Shun Pao*, *Sin Wan Pao*, *Ta Kung Pao* and *China Times*—held the Japanese responsible for the latest incident, declaring that unless the Japanese "reconsider their action and withdraw their troops, the Chinese soldiers, for the defense of China's soil, will resist to the last man."

* * *

Threshold

"There is a grest contrast between China of my college days (30 years ago) and China of the present day. China was then on the verge of a great political upheaval, but now she is at the threshold of the period of national reconstruction. The struggle during the last 30 years is the price the Chinese people had to pay for the transition between the passing of the old regime and the advent of the new order. During the struggle, China may have given unfavorable impressions to western nations, but as a matter of fact, the disturbances and crises she has experienced represent but healthy signs of progress. Serious though each particular crisis may seem at one particular moment, it is like a storm that disturbs only the surface of the ocean while an undercurrent of dynamic forces has been functioning with increasing momentum. Upon these forces China is depending for her ultimate destiny and unity of her 470,000,000 people...."—*N.B.C. broadcast by Dr. H. H. Kung in New York, July 6, 1937.*

Some Observations On Judges, Lawyers And Court Administration In China

DR. S. FRANCIS LIU

(Reprinted from the National Reconstruction Journal of April 1947, which is published by the China Institute in America. This article is being reprinted in two parts, with the second installment, dealing with lawyers as well as judges, appearing in next week's issue of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW.—EDITOR.)

A SYSTEM is always designed by its author in the light of that author's conception of human nature and of the prevailing *mores* of society, and not unusually with a cautious allowance for a change in or improvement of human nature and of the *mores* which he anticipates will be brought about by the passage of time. Not infrequently it happens also that the author has erred in his speculation as to the direction and extent of the subsequent reaction of human nature under the system, as well as of the effect of a change in the conditions of society, which brings deterioration instead of betterment of the *mores*. So with the Chinese lawmakers in the last decades. They believed that human nature was capable of improvement; that certain survivals of the mentality of the people would quickly make their disappearance with the growth of the infant Republic; and that deficiencies in the understanding of the masses would soon be supplied by diffusion of knowledge among them.

Chinese history, however, has demonstrated that human nature in China, though refined to some extent in its manifestations, has undergone but little change in its substance, and that mental traits are too deeply rooted to be weeded out easily; also that the masses are ponderous and slow to move. Time, the discoverer of all errors, has also discovered many a hole in the armor of China's judicial system, which today stands urgently in need of adjustment. This the writer proposes to outline in these pages.

1. Judges' Oversensitiveness To The Opinion Of Others.

When we come to study judges, we must bear in mind that the objects of our study are human beings like ourselves, save that they have been trained for and are engaged in a specialized kind of work. Modern psychologists have made psychoanalysis a science, and modern jurists have directed their attention to the "judicial process," that is, the workings of a judge's mind. To know how judges make their decisions is to understand their cultural background, past training, social environment, and personal temperament. Then, in order to understand the psychology of Chinese judges, it requires some knowledge of all these elements which go into the formation of their mental constitution.

Chinese judges being Chinese, let us cast a quick glance at the list of the most pronounced traits of Chinese character. It is generally agreed that the Chinese race, among other characteristics, is patient, peace-loving, contemplative yet practical, oversensitive to the good opinion of others, and courteous to the extent of saying "Yes" while "No" would be more truthful. Such traits as patience, love of peace, and oversensitiveness to the opinions of others are conspicuously present in Chinese judges.

Chinese judges are very jealous of their reputations, so they have developed such a degree of overcautiousness that at times they sacrifice the cause of justice in order to give no occasion for whispering about their lack of probity. This psychological phenomenon calls for elucidation by an example.

Years ago the widow of one of the passengers killed in a plane crash brought an action for damages against the airline corporation, and the action was dismissed by the court. After he had left the bench, the judge in question was reputed to have confessed that in spite of his conviction at that time that the ground personnel was guilty of negligence before the plane's take off, he had to dismiss the suit, because he was then besieged by the haunting thought that if damages were awarded the widow, the airline corporation or the public might be of such a suspicious nature as to fancy that there was a lack of integrity on his part. His uneasy conscience, he promptly added, was however quieted by the reflection that his unjust decision would be, on an appeal, set aside by the higher court.

This instance brings to light two psychological facts of great significance: (1) The deep rooted distrust of officialdom as a survival of the Manchu days; and (2) The atavistic oversensitiveness on the part of judges to others' opinions of themselves. The same explanation may be offered regarding the conviction of wealthy defendants on insufficient evidence. Ye judges, hearken to Schiller's words: "Be noble minded! Our own heart, and not other men's opinion of us, forms our true honor."

On the other hand, it is only fair to add that Chinese judges possess a sufficiently abundant amount of moral courage to brave public criticism of the soundness of their decisions where circumstances exclude any possibility of their honor and probity being called into question.

2. Judges Not Sufficiently Machine Minded.

The Chinese nation as a whole arrived not long ago at the threshold of the machine age, and knowledge of the laws of mechanics is far from being widely diffused. No wonder then that judges hailing from "up-country" have brought with them ideas properly belonging to the minds of farmers still unfamiliar with machines. This mental habit stands out in bold relief, when an automobile accident is the subject of a suit before the judge. In a collision between a ricksha and an automobile, too often the blame is placed on the car driver on the naive reasoning that only the instrument possessing the greater power is able to do damage to one of the lesser, but not vice versa.

If the case involves an automobile and a pedestrian, it is almost always the driver who is regarded as at fault. No longer than a decade or so ago, the Ministry of Judicial Administration went so far as to urge procurators to prosecute automobile drivers for first degree murder (killing with malice afore-thought) when death is caused by negligent driving; but happy to relate, this preposterous advice was justly disregarded by procurators.

3. Judges' Knowledge Of A Foreign Language Desirable.

It seems to be a matter of opinion as to whether or not it is desirable for judges to possess some knowledge of a foreign language. But the writer is persuaded that knowledge of such a foreign language as English would be of immense value to Chinese judges, particularly to those judges sitting in the large coastal cities, where foreign trade plays an important part in the economic life of the community and where the English language is extensively employed in commercial transactions.

Judges failing the knowledge of this language make themselves dependent upon the service of incompetent court interpreters. Secondly, because of their lack of this linguistic acquirement, they are denied access to the vast reservoir of the world's legal literature, and in consequence, have to content themselves with the scanty supply of it in their native language.

4. Judges Overburdened With Work.

The Chinese farmer is noted for his industry; but the Chinese judge is far more industrious, though his industry has been given much less

publicity. The volume of judicial business he transacts every day is enormous, and no wonder that he finds no leisure at his disposal to give sufficient deliberation to all the issues involved in a complicated case. In every case, irrespective of the amount of the claim, a written judgment must be prepared, and the physical act of writing would surely tire out even the practiced hand of a professional caligrapher.

Whoever has seen the thick files piled up mountain high on the judge's desk, will not blame him for the brevity of his written judgments, where a lengthy treatment of legal issues would be more gratifying. Measured by the American standard, the amount of work done by one Chinese judge would require at least four American judges. No improvement in the quality of judicial labor in China can be expected until more judges are appointed to the courts with congested dockets.

5. Low Salaries Paid To Judges.

A judge should be learned and courageous, a man versed in law, rising above the biases and prejudices of the community, and endowed with a broad outlook on life. He is an independent agent obeying nothing but law and charged with nothing less than the free exercise of an abundance of unfettered discretionary power. Unlike a minor administrative official, he is under no duty to carry out the orders and wishes of a superior. But for such a man from whom the State expects so much, Chinese law places his emolument on the same level as that of a minor administrative official, giving to him the same rank and the same salary as the latter. Consequently the title of 'judge' does not carry as much social prestige in China as in England or in the United States.

During these inflation accursed years, honest, hard working judges present a most humiliating spectacle: pale from undernourishment and abashed in their faded gowns with frayed collar and peeping elbows. As labor should be its own reward, so should judicial labor be more adequately compensated; but the world seems to think otherwise, and the way the world thinks influences the judge's thinking.

6. Judges' Tenure Of Office, Theoretically, Secure.

All judges, except those of the Supreme Court, are appointed by the Ministry of Judicial Administration, and, realistically speaking, by the minister. Though the minister cannot appoint an unqualified person to the bench, he may, among two qualified applicants, prefer one to the other for reasons best known to himself.

There is too much room for favoritism. Besides, it oftentimes happens that a judge is transferred from one court to another against his presumable wish. Instead of standing firm on his legal guarantee, he too often submits peacefully to the arbitrary disposition of the minister for fear that his recalcitrancy may put him out of favor with his administrative superior.

This latter could be a very serious circumstance, especially when a judge holds the concurrent post of president of a court, since in this capacity he is placed under the ministry's, nay, the minister's direction and supervision. Knowledge of human nature teaches us the lesson that the chicanery of a superior is the source of the greatest calamity to his subordinate.

7. Judges' Cloistered Life.

When a young man in China enters a judicial career, he must adjure social life. There is no positive law prohibiting a judge from attending dinner parties, but in the course of long years there has grown up a despotic tradition, which frowns upon a judge who might freely enjoy the society of his fellowmen. As a decent judge he is expected to renounce the joys of commerce with his private friends, because they, if engaged in private law practice, may not be able to resist the temptation of discussing with him cases *sub judice;* or if in business, they are potential suitors, their friendship, constantly kept in repair, may embarrass him in the discharge of his judicial office! Hence, once a judge, he must sever as many social connections as is humanly bearable.

This monstrous tradition has its root and origin in the ineradicable belief in the native badness of human nature, which would find undue encouragement in the unlimited opportunities of a judicial office. Its inhibitory force is so overwhelming that even a judge with an unshakable faith in his own incorruptibility would willy-nilly yield to the injunction of socially imposed retirement; for his free social intercourse may have the effect of throwing a shadow upon the uprightness of his character.

8. Training Of Judges.

Until 1943 there existed a Judges' Training Institute but in this year it was merged with the Central Political Institute, a government educational institution of university standing. It is difficult to conceive why a graduate of a law school, provided it is of approved standing, is in need of another two years' instruction in the same legal subjects he has studied in the law school. More reason, however, could be adduced for assigning him to a court to learn the practical side of law.

Should more theoretical instruction be considered necessary, it ought to be in the field of sociology, economics, psychology, etc., where a knowledge of such sciences would give the prospective judge a better understanding of the relative position of law.

9. Some Irrational Qualifications Of Judgeship.

Relative to the qualifications of judgeship, there are two provisions of Chinese law, the *raison d'etre* of which it is difficult to fathom. One is: Whatever the duration of his private practice—five, 10, 20 or even 30 years—a lawyer is qualified for no higher a judicial post than a judge of the District Court, the lowest in the Chinese judicial hierarchy. Of course, he is not precluded from arriving at the pinnacle of a judicial career, but he will have to go through a long and wearisome climbing as a career judge, his long experience of private practice notwithstanding.

Next is the provision that he who has served as a member of the Legislative Yuan (one of the five Councils of the National Government) for three years or more is qualified to be a judge of the *highest* rank and if for five years or more, to be the President of the (National) Supreme Court. Under the organizational law of the Central Government any citizen of China with no special educational qualifications may be appointed a member of the Legislative Yuan.

The *ratio legis* of the provision under discussion seems to indicate that a person, destitute of any systematic legal training and experience, but after having participated for a period of three years in the deliberations of the Legislative Council on such affairs as public health, national defense, or other non-legal matters, would be supposed to have gained a training equivalent to both an academic legal training of four years, which our law prescribes as a minimum requirement for a candidate in civil service examinations for judicial officers, and an experience on the

Dr. Liu's Law Career Notable One

The author, Dr. S. Francis Liu, has had a notable career. Dr. Liu was a Tsing Hua College scholar, graduated from Oberlin College and Yale Law School and then spent several years in postgraduate work in Europe at the University of Grenoble and Berlin University. He returned to China in 1927 and from that time to Pearl Harbor labored intensively and most successfully in the practice of law in Shanghai, devoting a portion of his time to teaching law at the Comparative Law School of China, Law Department (Shanghai) of Soochow University. After V-J Day Dr. Liu became Presiding Judge of the High Court in Shanghai, Civil Division, and later President, with the rank of Major-General, of the local Chinese Military Court established for the trial of war criminals. Very few men possess the combination of educational qualifications and extensive practical experience with law in action which would so well qualify them to deal adequately with the subject of Judges, Lawyers and Court Administration in China.

bench extending to a long period of about seven years.

What a fallacy! Except that legislators have legislated for the enhancement of their own prestige, this provision in the law governing the organization of courts rivals the abstruse wisdom of the Delphian Oracle.

10. President Of Court Only An Administrative Head.

If a court represents a group of men individually deciding or expressing their own opinion (when a court sits *in collegium)* in individual cases according to their own notions of equity and justice, independently of their associates, and giving no consideration to the opinions of the judges in the higher court, it can logically have *no* administrative head. Confessedly, there is indispensably connected with an institution a certain amount of administrative detail, for which the law has however provided, within the framework of the organization of a court, an administrative official called the Chief Clerk, whose business it is to attend to all the administrative details. Consequently, in the organization of a court, there is no room for a Court President.

Chinese legislators, influenced by an artistic sense of symmetry, could not conceive of an acephalous institution and, therefore, put a President at the head of a non bureaucratic one; on the other hand, realizing that there would not be much administrative work of such great importance as could not be done by the Chief Clerk, they specify the office of the President to be a concurrent post, i.e., to be held concurrently by a senior judge of the court.

But the intention of the law has been defeated by the vanity and indolence of man. Instead of a concurrent post, the office of Court President has been regarded to all intents and purposes as a fulltime job for a judicial officer, who, in most cases, is possessed of little experience on the bench and is at the same time wanting in that enduring perseverance required by the sustained concentration of a judge's work. This individual self-importantly exercises his authority over the judges in reading and suggesting changes in their judgments and joyously condescends to take upon himself the simpler task of attending to the details of the administration of the court, which falls strictly within the province of the Chief Clerk.

Should this superfluous office be suffered to continue, at least the present abuse must be corrected so that, true to the intention of the lawmakers, the President of a court should be a judge actually engaged in judicial work and giving only a fraction of his valuable time to that exceedingly small part of court administration, which justifies the attention of a senior judge of learning, experience and prestige.

Wedemeyer's China Mission

LEO RISSIN

FOR half a year now—in fact since the policy-defining Truman statement on December 12, 1946—Chinese leaders have waited for a positive step by the United States to draw up a long range, concrete policy to replace the present wait-and-see attitude. The Wedemeyer mission appears destined to bring about such a change in Washington's stand.

Clearly, there are only three alternatives confronting Wedemeyer. They are the same alternatives that confronted Truman and Marshall at the end of last year: (1) Continuation of the present wait-and-see policy; (2) All-out aid to the Chinese government; (3) Pull out of China completely, withdrawing even moral support to the government.

The fact that Secretary of State George C. Marshall should have decided on the present time for the re-examination of American policy should occasion no surprise. For, following the expiration of the deadline for the US$500,000,000 loan and the recent mobilization order, it has become abundantly clear to Washington that the Civil War cannot be brought to a negotiated end unless a change in American policy is made.

Since negotiations are out of the question under the present circumstances, the United States must find some other way to hold her strategic, economic, and political line in the Far East. General Albert C. Wedemeyer's task will be to find the best means of accomplishing this at minimum political risk and expenditure of money.

Of the three courses open to the United States in its policy toward China, none can be called "safe." Each involves risks. Each can bring results which may make even the present wait-while-they-fight policy preferable in the long run. But Washington cannot wait indefinitely. That is why it must take the risks.

Vacuum Seen

Continuation of the present policy only tends to preserve a vacuum in China—a vacuum which may be filled by any rival power if events in the Orient ever shape up into a real showdown. As it is, the administrative efficiency and cohesion of the government is beginning to break down. As more and more is sucked out of the nation to keep the war bellows going, the vacuum becomes emptier. The U.S. cannot afford to see China remain a vacuum.

A policy of all-out aid provides just as many grave possibilities. One of the cardinal aims of U. S. policy in China has been, and remains, the creation of a multi-party, legislative-controlled government. All-out aid to Greece, in the form of the US$250,000,000 military aid program, has brought in its wake repression of the left in that country and the strengthening of the right wing. Will the same happen in China? There is also the danger that all-out aid to China might strengthen the will of the war party, making a negotiated peace even more difficult.

Further, a policy of aid up to the hilt might bring open and sizable Soviet support for the Chinese Communists. Paralleling the U. S. policy, Soviet Russia has maintained a policy of comparative neutrality and even Washington has had to admit that even if there is direct aid being given the Communists by Moscow, then that aid is not great enough to turn the fortunes of war. An interventionist U.S. policy runs the risk of bringing Moscow in.

There is lastly the policy of complete withdrawal. A growing number of Americans—many on the U.S. diplomatic mission to China—tired of the constant crises and bickerings, want to pull out completely. This faction won out over the interventionists on the question of withdrawing the Marines from North China. Now they are seeking a complete withdrawal of all American influence in this country, leaving the Chinese to fight it out.

But here again there are risks. While Russia would be even more unwilling to adopt a policy of positive aid to the Communists—for the latter would have already won half the battle — there is always the possibility that, forsaken and without friends, the government might make a complete about-face and conclude an outright military alliance with the Soviets as the price for remaining in power. Such things have happened before. In the

desperate situation which now faces the government, Nanking might turn to any floating straw—even Moscow.

Ambassador Stuart's Role

One surprising factor during the past year has been—and remains—the relations between Washington and the U.S. envoy in China. Never once, during these decisive times in China, has Stuart been recalled for consultations. Never once has Stuart taken the lead in making policy, instead of merely following Washington's orders. Brought in as a "stop-gap" ambassador, Stuart has continued to follow instructions—no more and no less.

Speculation last year about Wedemeyer's assumption of the ambassadorship to China came to nothing for one very good reason—Wedemeyer, essentially a man of action, would have been wasted in a post that required its occupant to follow a negative, self-effacing course throughout. Stuart, well versed in the Chinese manner of keeping unwelcome topics at arm's length, was ideally suited for the purpose. His strength lay where Wedemeyer, or any career diplomat, would have shown only weakness.

The fact that Wedemeyer was sent out without previous direct consultations between Marshall and Stuart—although top U.S. policy-makers in Korea have been shuttling back and forth between Seoul and Washington—indicates that Marshall is determined on finding a new approach to the Chinese political puzzle.

Without considering it necessary to discuss the matter personally with Stuart, Marshall has sent fact-finder Wedemeyer out on assignment, despite the fact that Stuart has been following the situation on the spot for a year while Wedemeyer has been away for as long.

Aid—How Much?

Perhaps the most important fact Wedemeyer will have to ascertain is this: If aid is to be granted China, then how much aid? If Greece, a country of six million, needs a quarter of a billion — and some believe this is only the beginning—then how much will China, with a quarter of humanity and one of the largest areas in the world, require?

As military men, Wedemeyer and Marshall know that the difference between success and failure often lies in speed and concentration. A billion spent over a year might bring poorer results than half a billion used up in two or three months. Then again, a heavy investment once made becomes a total loss if more funds are not poured in to save what has already been invested.

In the past China has proved a giant quicksand. Her huge population and territory have not only literally swallowed up the invader, but enormous sums of money. Will new American funds be swallowed up, too, without a trace?

And military aid will not be enough. Before the Chinese government can bring order into its administrative system, economic stability must be restored. Financial expert J.P. Blandford, after more than a year in China, has been unable to work out any practical scheme to peg the Chinese dollar to some—in fact, to any—level. Just how much foreign currency would be required to give "fapi" a "backbone," no one can estimate. But it would require a fortune—even for the United States—to convert the trillions which have issued forth from the printing presses into currency with a "par value."

Once the United States were to begin pumping funds into China, she might find herself in a position where to stop pumping for a moment might mean the loss of everything she had already given.

What Price Peace?

Even if the U.S. were willing to continue financing the Chinese government, there would still be the question of bringing peace to China. For without peace, the American investment in money and materials would only be burnt up in the inferno of war.

Having shown for a generation that they can continue fighting even when outnumbered, isolated and unaided, the Communists could continue to harass the government for years to come. Every effort by the government to intensify the war against them would bring intensification by the Communists of their guerrilla campaign. The U.S. might find itself before long—if it pursues an interventionist policy—financing a regular war, a war that might go on for years on end.

The American taxpayer, through his representatives in Congress, judges policy in terms of only one thing: results. If he sees the goal achieved, well and good—whatever the cost. But if each new investment yields no noticeable results, then the American public is quick to cry "halt".

American policy in China must, therefore, be aimed at only one thing—bringing the Civil War to an end. Yet what guarantee is there that all-out aid, if and when it is given, would produce this end?

Before such American aid could be felt, months would elapse. The government would have to create entirely new armies, arm them, clothe them, train them in the warfare that is to be used against the Communists. New steps would have to be taken to reconstitute the government to make it more acceptable to American public opinion. Quarrels and conflicts within the state councils would have to be patched up. And the wheels of industry would have to be set in motion.

All this would require a herculean effort on the part of the government, if any permanent results are to be achieved. And then, even if the Communists were pushed back, were compressed into a smaller area and finally isolated, what then?

There would still be the problem of bringing about a cease-fire. Would the government be willing to make the same concessions to the Communists then as those offered today?

Wedemeyer's Choice

These are questions which Wedemeyer will have to ponder. Time is no longer on the side of the United States, as Marshall and foreign policy-makers are beginning to discover. Time only works for those who can show initiative and take advantage of every opportunity.

The dispatch of the Wedemeyer fact-finding mission proves that Washington knows now that it must either retreat or advance—it cannot remain stationary in this country while the entire world moves.

For not only has the United States lost patience with the way in which the situation in China has developed, the Chinese government has begun to show, in no uncertain manner, that it too is losing patience and cannot delay much longer before America pronounces its verdict on aid or withdrawal.

The Chinese government can only formulate its policy towards the Communists, towards Moscow, in fact towards the entire world, only after it knows what the concrete, long-range American policy will be. Left hanging in midair over the last half-year by the amorphous, indecisive policy pursued by the State Department, the Chinese government has attempted to "muddle through" from one crisis to another. But it has become clear now that there are only a few more crises to go. Each new crisis has made the last pale into insignificance. Events have moved to the breaking point.

If the United States is willing to underwrite the government's policy with hard cash, then the Generalissimo will intensify the present effort to arrive at peace through war. If not, then the government will make the best terms while the Communists may still be willing to negotiate.

The decision on both sides—whatever that decision may be—cannot be delayed much longer. All concerned realize this. That is why Wedemeyer is coming out here. That is why the United States will have to take risks, for by continuing a policy of "playing safe" she is helping neither herself nor China.

EAT AT

Jimmy's

133 Nanking Road

Shanghai

Branch 11-3 Rue Montauban

The Rising Sun Emerges In A Troubled East

DAVID CONDE

THERE is no doubt that every country on earth wishes to see China democratically united, strong and busy with the long-delayed task of reconstruction and industrialization....every country perhaps, except one—Japan.

This is so today, not because the Japanese are all bad people but because Japan's economy has not been democratized. It will not be long now before the Japanese will again swarm into China with their briefcases, their samples and their "incidents." This is so because fundamentally nothing has changed in Japan.

History books show that in the past Japan became strong because China was weak. China was first Japan's market, then her victim and finally her semi-colony. Because China united in time in the 1930's, she was able to join with the other allies to stop Japan's aggressions; whether she will do so again remains to be seen. The time for decision is not long.

Japan Strong

Japan is still strong, the fourth greatest industrial power on earth. Allowing for reparations, which have not been removed, and bomb damage, which is less than most people think, Japan today is the strongest power in the Pacific. Although she is not exercising that power independently now, the time when she will do so may not be far off. It is reported in Tokyo that Japan's Peace Treaty will be arranged this year.

Even now, Japan is the key to the foreign politics of Asia.

The conditions which drove Japan to the Continent before still exist within Japan. The same monopolists control Japan's economy although now they exercise their power through different techniques. A low standard of living prevails and Japanese leaders continue to espouse policies which will prevent the people from securing any sizable domestic purchasing power. Without a domestic market, the monopolist masters of Japan will again be driven abroad to sell their goods. A tractable, skilled labor force is still there and also huge productive facilities with their twin needs of markets and raw materials.

Zaibatsu Still Intact

The men who converted Japan from a land of light consumer goods to a nation of heavy industry within 50 years, still control the political life of the nation.

Because Japan is industrialized, she is strong, but this is not the reason she is a menace to the future peace of Asia; she is a menace because even under the Occupation her economy has not been democratized.

In pre-war years 14 great family trusts—the Zaibatsu—controlled 70 percent of Japan's economy. These concerns are well known in China, the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and Yasuda, etc., trusts which are today still doing business at the old stand. The widely-publicized "Economic Purge" has been greatly discounted as many of the purgees had already resigned, or anticipating the ousting, had already selected a dependable successor.

Many months ago SCAP approved the voluntary dissolution plans of these Zaibatsu and the world was told that the power of these Zaibatsu had been "smashed." Up to the present time the following is what has actually taken place regarding this vital problem:

The securities of the Zaibatsu family "holding companies" have been transferred to the holding Company Liquidation Commission, which is supposed to dispose of them to the general public. Although established more than eight months ago the Commission has so far not sold any of the securities valued originally at 24 billion yen.

The following facts indicate that such an outcome may never take place:

1. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission, made up of nine men, contains seven who are bankers, shipping magnates, heads of stock exchanges and Government "control" Associations, etc., and in the past they have been affiliated or were a part of the Zaibatsu world.

No Time Limit Set

2. No time limit has been set when these "Holding" company shares must be disposed of by the Commission. SCAP officials wanted to set two years as the maximum time in which all shares should be disposed of, but they did not insist on this when the Japanese pointed out that this might mean securities would be dumped on an "unfavorable market." Japanese critics of this "soft" policy admit that the Commission may make a few token sales of securities at some future time for the purpose of publicity but nothing can prevent them from holding these "Holding" company shares until the Occupation forces depart.

3. Japan's middle class is notoriously limited in size and is therefore unable to purchase these Zaibatsu securities even if they are placed on the market. No one in Japan has sufficient funds to buy the shares in the Mitsui, Mitsubishi and other holding companies except the Mitsuis and Mitsubishis themselves. The conservative Japanese Government has not made loan facilities available for employees or communities to buy any portion of these great industrial empires.

4. Insurance and financial institutions (most of them are connected with the same Zaibatsu interests) are permitted, with SCAP's approval, to buy securities in these "liquidated" holding companies.

5. With feudal loyalties remaining very strong in Japan there is no means of preventing "stooges" from buying up their master's shares in their own companies.

6. Proof that the thousands of Zaibatsu *operating* companies will continue to manufacture goods, mine minerals and produce chemicals, is seen in the fact that SCAP has approved hundreds of loans from Zaibatsu banks to Zaibatsu concerns for reconstruction and operating expenses.

Items like the following are common in the Japanese press:

"The Mitsubishi Electric Manufacturing Co. Ltd., a 'restricted' concern, has been allowed to borrow Yen 4,439,090.04 from the Mitsubishi Bank to repair factories at Nagoya. This has been approved by SCAP." Or "An application of the Japan Sea Products Co., Ltd., to borrow Yen 140,093,970 to finance whaling operations has been approved by SCAP. The Japan Sea Products Co. is a subsidiary of the 'restricted' Manchuria Investment Securities Co., Ltd. and it plans to spend Yen 80,000,000 for the repair of existing ships and the construction of new vessels."

7. Boeki-Cho, Japan's post-war Board of Trade, controls *all* of Japan's imports and exports. Established under SCAP's approval, it is staffed by men who know Japan's foreign trade best, Zaibatsu-trained men who have the Zaibatsu viewpoint. Observers point out that this one key control organization alone could keep the Zaibatsu empires flourishing, through the deft allocation of raw materials and markets, even though the Zaibatsu were in fact actually "smashed."

8. On March 29, 1947, the Mitsui Bussan Co., which had wielded monopolistic control over foreign trade and the domestic industry of Japan, announced that it was dividing its huge concern into 10 new companies. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission, which confirmed this statement said that Mitsubishi Shoji Kabushiki Kaisha "will also be reorganized along the lines of economic democracy." Whether they will change their names as so many reformed business have done is not known. The Yokohama Specie Bank is now the Tokyo Bank and Nakajima Aircraft Co. is now the Fuji Industries Co.

9. The Cancellation of Wartime Indemnities Law, which was widely heralded last autumn as a means of

stripping the Zaibatsu of much of the war profits due them from the Government for uncompleted munitions contracts, etc., was not passed by the Imperial Diet until an accompanying law assured that the same Zaibatsu would be given adequate loans for "reconstruction."

A footnote to these elaborate schemes which "dissolve" the Zaibatsu with one hand and grant loans to them with the other, is found in the solemn assurance of State Minister Keinosuke Zen, head of the Economic Stabilization Board. Mr. Zen told the Diet on October 7, 1946, "The Zaibatsu has already been dissolved."

In Germany, the industrialists who built Hitler's war machine and who plundered Europe are now on trial for their lives. In Japan, these same sort of men openly talk of American dollar credits.

There are some in China who say that it is already too late for China to protect herself against this resurgent Japan and that now American policy is fixed and bent on strengthening Nippon as her bulwark in the East.

One thing is certain: Japan is the strongest industrial power in Asia. Aside from a few superficial changes her economic structure she remains the same and soon will be "liberated" from the Occupation forces and will begin to execute an independent policy based on plans already made. Japan will be the balance of power in Asia as long as China is not united and industrialized, or until Japan's economy is democratized.

The Rising Sun is once again emerging in a troubled East.

National Navigation Conference

ROBERT P. K. YEH

THE Chinese National Navigation Conference was held in Nanking under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications. It lasted three days, from July 7 to 9, and was attended by more than 80 representatives from various parts of China with Minister Yu Ta-wei in the chair.

Ostensibly, the aim of the conference was the formulation of a new Chinese Navigation Policy to suit the present needs of China. In reality, however, one can easily and clearly see the motives behind the conference; on the one hand, in coordination with the total mobilization order the Government was seeking cooperation and assistance from shipowners in the field of marine transportation, which is considered as the cheapest and safest means of transportation, since most of the land communications either have been disrupted by or fallen into the hands of the Chinese Communists, while, on the other hand, the shipowners sought:—

(1) Navigation Rights. Banning of all foreign ships from plying between Chinese coastal and river ports.

(2) Increased quotas of oil and coal, the present quotas being deemed far from sufficient.

(3) Sizable Loans Amounting to 100-200 Billions to enable shipowners to renovate and repair ships.

2 Five-Year Plans

It was disclosed at the conference that the Government had been paying and is still paying close attention to the question of shipping. In fact, two Five-Year Plans were said to have been drawn up since V-J Day by the Ministry of Communications whereby the total tonnage of Chinese shipping should reach 500,000 within two years, which was the figure of shipping owned by Chinese prior to the Sino-Japanese hostilities. The next three years should find Chinese shipping reach the aggregate figure of 1,350,000 tons, the total owned by both Chinese and foreign countries in pre-war days.

The second Five-Year Plan, if it materialized, would put Chinese shipping at 3,000,000 tons, which was the figure stipulated by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in his book "China's Destiny." It was also made known that at the end of the first Five-Year Plan, China should be in a position to build new ships in her own dockyards.

Statistics gathered at the Ministry, howevr, show that China already had 920,000 tons of shipping by July 1 this year, but it was admitted by shipowners that more than half of the tonnage were old ships bought from abroad ranging from 30 to 40 years in age, ships which normally in other countries would not be permitted to run any longer and, in most cases, would most probably be scrapped.

Compulsory Pilotage

As far as the conference itself was concerned, it was most successful in that nearly all proposals—48 in number—submitted by various bodies connected with navigation were carefully considered and passed with little opposition.

Notwithstanding the fact that the question of compulsory pilotage attracted bitter criticism and strong opposition from the shipowners, it was later decided that the first consideration of pilotage should be safety and not the livelihood of pilots. In that sense, it meant that compulsory pilotage would still have to be instituted in certain harbors, but this would not apply to harbors which are easily accessible.

Other resolutions of importance and interest adopted at the conference were:—

(1) Demand from Japan 530,000 tons of shipping as reparations.

(2) Establishment of a marine court to handle all cases of accidents and collisions on the high sea or in harbor.

(3) Taking-over of all facilities pertaining to safety of navigation by the Ministry from the Chinese Maritime Customs.

(4) Encouragement of shipbuilding industry.

(5) Formation of an organization to control wharves and warehouses on a commercial basis.

(6) Simplification of procedure of examination to speed up the movements of ships.

(7) Erection of more weather observatory stations along the coast.

It is all very well with these high sounding principles and schemes, which, it is hoped, will be carried out to the fullest extent in the near future; but with a string of accidents involving hundreds of lives occurring at sea and in China's rivers it is high time that Chinese shipowners, before devising ways and means of developing shipping, should pause to think over the following points:—

(1) Overcrowding of Passengers and Overloading of Cargoes.

When strolling along the Bund, one is almost certain to be struck by the sight of many Chinese ships entering and leaving the port of Shanghai with passengers packed like sardines and with cargoes loaded well over the safety mark to the detriment of the safety of the passengers as well as the ships themselves. This state of affairs should only exist as a wartime expedient but not as a rule in peace.

(2) Sanitary Conditions.

With the large number of passengers, the urgency of sanitary measures in ships can hardly be overestimated. The half-hearted measures on the part of the responsible authorities will not help much in preventing the contracting of various diseases. Besides, in certain ships more latrines should be erected so as to meet the requirements of the increased number of passengers.

(3) Fire Fighting Appliances.

At present, not many ships seem to pay any attention to all important appliances with the result that should an outbreak of fire ever occur on board a ship, little dependence, if any, could be placed on the dilapidated appliances and leaking hose. As a precautionary measure, regular fire drills should be carried out under the instruction of experienced and qualified fire officers.

(4) Life-saving Apparatus.

It should be self-evident that each passenger should be provided with a life-jacket and lifeboats should be carried on ships in sufficient quantities to accommodate all passengers and ship's personnel for emergency cases.

When and unless these points are given due attention and brought up to standard, all talk of improvement and development of shipping will yield little worth mentioning in the way of results.

Co-Education Or No Education?

WILLIAM SHIH

Nanyo, Hunan, (Airmail).

THE People's Political Council which was recently in session is reported to have passed a resolution urging the Government to revoke the order introducing separate education into middle schools which was announced in February, 1947. Although no practical effort has been made to enforce the measure since its promulgation, it remains an educational policy of the nation which well reflects the trend of thought of the Ministry of Education's officials.

No policy can be effective when its practicability is in question. This instruction refers to that of the U.S.S.R., dated July 16, 1943, which aroused great curiousity among Chinese observers, and it seems to follow the Soviet decree very closely. A glance over the situation in Soviet Russia may serve as an illustration.

The decision passed by the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. introduced separate education for boys and girls in complete secondary ("seventh grade") and complete secondary ("tenth grade") schools in large regional and industrial cities and in republican centers. The first reaction on the part of many Chinese educators to this news was sheer ridicule and contempt. One newspaper headline read "The Russians are also narrow and hidebound."

Equal Footing

The fact that this decision was passed a score of years after the October Revolution, when the Russian women began to be accepted on an equal footing with men in social life, seems to have been forgotten. The Russians have both recognized and acknowledged the advantages of co-education. S. Ivanov points out that in Soviet co-educational schools "the influence exerted on each other by boys and girls proved to be undoubtedly positive. Lasting comradely relations were established that not infrequently developed into stronger friendships.

"Instead of lowering the moral level of the pupils, actually co-education raised it substantially, and although in some grades of the 10 year secondary schools (especially in the fifth to seventh grades) age peculiarities and differences between the sexes sometimes manifested themselves in roughness and insolence on the part of the boys and reticence and intolerance on the part of the girls, the positive aspects of co-education — increasing comradeship, friendship, mutual respect and community of ideological aspirations —more than compensated for these shortcomings."

In view of the above why did Soviet educators decide to change their system? Because they felt and feel certain that the co-educational system has fulfilled its purpose and that the introduction of separate education in the secondary schools side by side with co-education in other educational institutes will enable them to raise the standard of their schools to a still higher level. They believe that more attention should be paid to the following facts.

Different Methods

(1) Between the ages of 12 and 15, boys are less disciplined, less attentive and less responsible to organization than girls. This frequently makes it necessary to use substantially different methods of character training and consequently makes the work in co-educational schools especially complicated.

(2) ".....co-education makes no allowance for differences in the physical development of boys and girls, for the different training required by the sexes in preparing them for the future, for practical activities, for military training, and does not insure the required standard of discipline among the pupils" (Instruction issued by the People's Commissariat of Education).

Thus, in Soviet Russia, separate education is preferred primarily because it makes it possible to take full account of the differences in the physical development of boys and girls. Educators and psychologists of other nationalities agree with them on this point.

Before making the decision to introduce separate education, Soviet educators made sure that co-education has given "a powerful impetus to the mental and moral uplift of half the country's population, placing women on an equal footing with men in fact as well as in principle," and that "it completely uprooted backward theories of the mental and social 'inferiority' of women."

According to the instruction issued by the Chinese Ministry of Education in February, the introduction of separate education in secondary schools is in conformity with the decision passed by the First Session of the Nationwide Educational Conference in 1928, and is in consideration of the differences between the sexes and the corresponding adjustment in teaching methods. All this is decidedly beyond dispute even without reference to the authority of "those newly built countries such as the U.S.S.R."

Breach Of Regulation

However, one wonders if an instruction in black and white will be enough to correct "the breach of regulation resulting from the deficiency of funds and the scarcity of teachers." As the said instruction credits no other source for this negligence of regulation than the actual dearth of funds and teachers, theoretical justifications for separate education as stated in the former part of the instruction are not hitting the case. At present there is no school in China where the number of co-eds equals the number of boy students; no province in China where the number of girls' schools has reached one-third of the number of boys' schools. And it is not surprising, as only three percent of the nation's budget is allotted for edutional purposes (although Finance Minister O. K. Yui reported to the P.P.C. that the percentage was 19). An impossible decree to the nation is worse than mere pedantry.

The traditional position of Chinese women in social life is bad enough —they have always been considered inferior—but elements of Nazism prevailing in China help even more to keep them from taking part in intellectual and social life on a par with men. Should the February instruction come into effect and all boys' schools dismiss their girl students, no new girls' schools can be established by the provincial governments owing to the present financial situation.

If it is not contrary to the decision passed at the Nationwide Educational Conference, and the 19 percent allotment is not too large to allow of further increase, the judicious Ministry of Education might take the responsibility of erecting and directing as many good girls' schools as there are now boys' schools. This is the reasonable solution. But what of the Civil War?

China's Peculiarities

While judging foreign theories and fashions, Chinese politicians are vigilantly aware of China's peculiarities. Any policy straying from the ancient tracks is sure to be labeled as heresy and to be strangled in the cradle. The present case is a curious exception. The Russian aim in introducing separate education in secondary schools is to raise the standards of their schools to a "still higher level," and it seems they have been successful judging from the fact that of the 5,223 students in graduating classes in Moscow schools, only 60 failed their final examinations in 1944—one year after the decision — while 270 won gold and silver medals.

The problem confronting China today is how to raise quickly and efficiently the position of women in both mental and social spheres through a sound system of co-education, not how to deprive them of their present meager chance of education. Before pulling down a house one must provide some other sort of dwelling for one's family, otherwise it is better to leave it intact.

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Wanted: New Deal With Foreigners

CHEN FU-SHENG (陳福生)

SINCE the abolition of extraterritoriality, a new chapter in China's relations with other countries has been reached. New relationships necessitate new conceptions, new attitudes, new deals. There is no gainsaying the fact that though unhappy events have seldom occurred, China's relations with Western powers so far have been none too satisfactory.

To all intents and purposes, the Chinese government and people alike should have a reasonable attitude toward foreign countries and foreigners and a new deal is needed.

First, the spirit of self-importance should be discarded. In the old days, the Chinese nation, shut off from outside, was prone to be self-important. The strength of the then powers with whom the Chinese nation was compelled to have intercourse, overawed and humiliated the people. However, with the advent of nationalism and following V-J Day, when China became one of the Powers, this self-importance again has crept into the minds of many and is reflected in their actions. Hongkong, for instance, should be returned to China in due course of time, but its return is not an immediate prospect. Nevertheless, the Chinese press has repeatedly made use of trivial unpleasant incidents in Hongkong to clamor for its immediate rendition.

First Things First

As long as China has not got her house in order, problems like the return of Hongkong should receive secondary consideration; the problem of first and foremost importance is, of course, the establishment of law and order. True, a nation should be proud of its glorious past, its dignity, its honor and its place in the family of nations, but this pride should not necessarily take the form of self-importance that impedes progress and impairs goodwill to others.

To be frank, present day China is a power in name, but is far from being so in fact. She lags behind other powers in scientific pursuits and industrial development; she badly needs their help in carrying out plans of reconstruction and modernization. I am of the opinion that unless sovereignty is involved concessions of some sort might be made in so far as these concessions could procure the friendly help of other powers in China's reconstruction work.

Second, in transacting business with foreigners, Chinese officials should see that matters are attended to as promptly as possible. It is no secret Chinese officialdom has been and is overburdened with red tape. Before administrative reforms are effected unnecessary delays arising from red tape, as well as from non-simplified procedure of transacting business, seem unavoidable. Very often it takes several days or a couple of weeks for a simple transaction to be executed. Westerners can not get used to this practice; some inexperienced persons even think that they have been discriminated against.

I have met many foreigners here who complained against the inattention of Chinese officials, pointing out that long after they had addressed communications to Chinese authorities they did not receive a reply, that in approaching one authority they were asked to refer to another, etc. I explained to them that it is the non-simplified procedure rather than inattention, that is resulting in undue delays.

Subject To China's Law

Westerners in China are now subject to Chinese laws. Suitable accommodation quarters should be found for Western culprits who cannot endure confinement in prisons where surroundings are filthy and proper medical care and nutrition are lacking. Complaints regarding judicial practices and unfair trials are numerous.

Foreigners who have had complaints will invariably put them down in writing or send grievances home. Such action will produce a devastating effect in that it tends to create the misconception in their countries that China is a hopeless case and discourage foreign investments in China.

Third, commercial controls are the chief obstacle to trade. Healthy trade relations, we are aware, form the main current of internatoinal life. Controls that hamper trade should be removed. A passage appearing in the February issue of *China Trade & Engineering*, a British journal, appears convincing and is cited below:

Monopolies Hit

"Trade along the Yangtze is hampered by Chinese shipping interests, entirely indifferent to the needs of Chinese shippers and passengers. They control inland and coastal water transport. They have established a monopoly and have compelled the Government to ban all foreign shipping from the inland waterways and coastal ports.

"It costs US$80 a ton to ship bristles from Hankow to Shanghai, a distance of 600 miles by water! Rice is nearly 10 times as costly in Shanghai as in Chungking, although there is an excess of the cereal in Szechuen. These are also the commercial controls that are throttling the trade of China and causing terrible hardships for the great majority of the people.

"Experienced foreign traders state that there are three main reasons for the great decrease in Chinese exports. They are (1) the great increase in wages; (2) the lack of communications, which has created high transport costs, and (3) control by the Central Trust which fixes prices and prevents sales in a free market. Commercial controls must be removed; high wages can only be justified by a trade boom."

Certain controls of trade are sometimes advisable but such controls as mentioned above must be done away with, as they are throttling the trade of China!

Fukien Lesson Recalled

One remembers well, when General Chen Yi was the Governor of Fukien he installed a government monopoly system through establishment of a "Trading Company" and a "Transportation Company." As a result, private traders and transport agents encountered unusual difficulties, prices soared, the cost of living rose and the people suffered considerably. Some Fukienese went so far as to say that the occupation of Foochow by Japanese at that time was attributable to Chen's policy in as much as the seething discontent of the people made Foochow an easy target for the Japanese. Certainly, there is exaggeration in the saying but this much is certain, that Chen Yi's monopoly policy must not be followed.

Also, the existing import quota system, it seems to me, needs revision. In the course of interviews with British and American merchants in this port, I am told that they all are having a slack period. I think the same applies to other ports. This situation should not be allowed to remain any longer. Rigorous restrictions on China's imports enhance difficulties for exports, provoke retaliatory measures by Western Powers and dislocate the economic machinery. In my judgment, reasonable adjustments on the import system and the foreign exchange control should be made at an early date although one does not deny the necessity of conserving China's limited foreign exchange.

In short, Chinese should have a friendly attitude towards foreigners. Measures that tend to create a bad Impression abroad should be avoided; efforts which will induce Westerners to make investments, to contribute towards China's reconstruction, must be made. To tide over her internal crisis and its international complications and in carrying out her reconstruction program, China is in dire need of help from Western powers.

New Conceptions Needed

On the other hand, Westerners must have a new conception of China and the Chinese. Never before in Chinese history has the nation been so conscious, so wide-awake in its nationalistic feelings. Any move that may hurt China's pride ought not to be taken. Take, for example, Britain, in her negotiations with

China about the conclusion of a commercial pact, proposed that Chinese immigrants, because of poor education, were not to be accorded the same treatment as had been given other nations of high educational attainments. This greatly hurt Chinese feelings and caused a general sensation.

Let it be admitted that what has been happening in China disappoints well-wishers of China. But it is a short-sighted policy to give China up in despair. Neither America nor Britain must regard the situation as hopeless and cease helping her. China will assuredly rise again and the Allied Powers must be there ready to lend a helping hand. America, which has stood by China for many years, should render greater assistance than ever before. Soon Britain will have to decide on what contribution she is able to make. China has weathered many a crisis and there is every reason to believe that her internal troubles will be over ere long. At present, one significant fact emerges: a constitutional government is in the making. Once her troubles are over, China will afford ample opportunities for Allied Powers.

Malayans Look Forward Eagerly To Attainment Of Independence

WU KWOK-YEUNG

Singapore, (By Airmail).

THE period of Japanese domination in Malaya terminated nearly two years ago, and Malaya is today slowly recovering from the effects of a long and disastrous war. For the first time in her history, Malaya was actively engaged in warfare, and the victory of the Allies over the forces of aggression has filled the peoples of South East Asia with hope and determination, and they look forward eagerly to the attainment of their freedom in the not too distant future. With the end of the war the people of Malaya have new problems to face, which, if not solved, will bring much suffering and hardship not only to the economic but to the political life of the country.

Malaya today is awakening to the wave of political consciousness that is sweeping over her neighbors; and with this new awakening, the people are beginning to strive with all their might for the realization and establishment of a democratic self-government in Malaya. That the British forces reoccupied Malaya without incident or objection from the people is a well-known fact. It was evident that they were attempting to re-establish their former status in Malaya at all costs.

"Union" Disappointing

With the restoration of the civil government, the proposed new constitution of Malaya, in the form of the "Malayan Union" came into existence. Whatever might be said in its favor, there is no question that the "Malayan Union" has not introduced any important changes to the administration of the country which might prove to be beneficial to the people of Malaya. It is simply another form of British domination, and its results have proved to be disappointing and disillusioning to the people. The outstanding characteristics of the "Malayan Union" are:

(1) Singapore, separated from the Malayan Union, is to remain a crown Colony;

(2) Powers of legislature and administration are vested in the Governor;

(3) Citizens' rights are not provided for.

Militarily, politically and economically, the whole of the Malay Peninsula is controlled by Singapore; and by separating Singapore from the Malayan Union, the British hope to retain a stronghold in the Far East where they can develop their interests, fortify their military and economic position and control the whole of the Far East.

Dependent On Singapore

A student of international affairs will see clearly that these are obvious reasons for the retention of Singapore as a Crown Colony. This results in the entire dependence of the Malayan Union on Singapore, and even if self-government were attained, the Malayan Union will still remain on a colonial status, only in another form. The Governor alone possesses the power to nominate members to the Councils. This is contrary to democratic free election by vote; citizenship has been granted, but no corresponding legitimate rights.

On the whole, the proposed new constitution for Malaya is unacceptable, and the Malayan people are unanimous in their demand for a further revision of the constitution. Confronted by the general dissatisfaction manifested by the population, the Colonial Office in London finds itself obliged to reconsider the whole matter and measures have been taken to secure the views and proposals of various communities in Malaya before proceeding further with the question.

The Cheeseman Committee, to which various communities in Malaya should submit their views on the new constitution, has been set up in Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Malayan Union, by the Government. But the Cheeseman Committee is only the mouthpiece of the Government and has been rejected by the Pan-Malayan Council of Joint Action on the grounds that it does not represent the true views of the Malayan people.

Despite the United Nations Charter which provides for the right of self-determination by the colonial peoples, the British do not appear to envisage an early establishment of a democratic self-government in Malaya. There are strong indications that they will leave no stone unturned to retain their undisputed status in Malaya, and are equally determined to dominate it politically and exploit it economically.

Malaya Far Behind

Compared to her neighbors—Burma, Indonesia and the Vietnam Republic—Malay stands far behind. But in spite of her political backwardness there persists among the Malayan peoples an increasing hope that their efforts in the struggle for ultimate self-government will not be in vain. They look forward to the day when a New Malaya will arise and take her place among the democratic countries of the world.

That day will not be far off, if they still continue to struggle, according to a public statement made by the Premier of the Indonesian Republic who was returning via Malaya from the Asian Conference in India. He continued by saying that Malaya would progress in the same way as Indonesia has done, but he did not believe that the Malayan people would be able to get what they desired as quickly as had the Indonesians.

In the economic field, commercial activities have been revived and once again the market is flooded with foreign commodities. The present currency of Malaya is highly inflated with the result that the cost of living is high when compared to that of prewar days. Economic conditions are discouraging and crime is increasing. Armed robberies are common and are being carried out in broad daylight. Gangsters defy the authorities, and incidents have occurred in which police officers have been killed in the course of routine duties.

The bankruptcy of the government is reflected in its inability to restore normal economic conditions to Malaya. For the past 20 months the government has imposed all kinds of restrictions on Chinese merchants who are keen on trading with the outside world. Importations from America and free trade with neighboring countries were prohibited. It was obvious that the government has been playing the game for the British merchants and is not

anxious to see the bulk of business fall into Chinese hands. Obviously, the Government has been facilitating in every possible way the monopoly of the market by British mercantile interests.

Rice Shortage Acute

As for the food situation, Malaya is no exception to the present world shortage of foodstuffs. The country depends for its food on importations, particularly for rice. But despite Malaya's proximity to Siam, where there is a great surplus of rice, only a negligible supply is received here. Consequently there is a severe rice shortage.

Here again, the Government is responsible for the food crisis, for the importation of rice is strictly controlled, and the small quantities which reach the people by means of rations, comes through government channels. The fact is that the extreme bankruptcy of the government has necessitated the conservation of money, so the enforcement of controls on imports and exports has been inevitable.

The critical food situation, aggravated by the high cost of living, is causing a great deal of unrest among the laborers. Frequent strikes are occurring, and the laborers have repeatedly declared the impossibility of subsisting on the low wages fixed by the employers. The rehabilitation of the country depends to a great extent on the output of labor, so their welfare cannot be ignored by any one who is concerned with the progress of the country.

Labor unions, which prior to the war had been declared illegal, have now reappeared and are organizing extensively throughout the country, and are responsible for the strengthening of labor's position vis-a-vis the employers, in matters of wages, treatment and welfare.

Heavy Taxes Imposed

In spite of the many difficulties encountered by the Malayan industries, rubber and palm oil in particular, the government has recently imposed a tax of straits $20 per ton on the exportation of palm oil. This is another example of the acute financial state of the government, which is exploring every possible means to increase its revenue and augment its depleted finances.

This action has been immediate, and the palm oil industry has protested against the imposition of such an unjust form of taxation. The oil situation in the world today is critical, and there is a great demand for oils for food purposes. From this point of view, this tax is not in the least justifiable, and it is feared that the consequences may be a total cessation of production.

How To Increase Rural Income

CHANG FU-LIANG

POVERTY is the insurmountable obstacle to a better and richer life for the Chinese peasantry who make up 70 to 80 percent of China's population. They have scarcely any margin of safety. If the harvest is good, the countryside is prosperous and the people happy. Should the harvest be poor, purchasing power is greatly reduced and prosperity affected. If there is a calamity of nature or of man such as flood, drought, locust or war, the whole countryside faces want and starvation and nearby towns and cities are crowded with refugees and beggars. It is, therefore, of paramount importance for the prosperity and happiness of all mankind that the income of China's vast rural population be increased.

There have been many panaceas proposed by politicians and economists for China's ills. One group claims that scientific farming is the way out for an agricultural nation like China. Another group insists that her salvation lies in industrialization. Both groups give the impression that scientific agriculture and industrialization can be carried out overnight. Whether it be building industrial plants, improving communications or opening up mineral resources, a large number of trained personnel, a vast sum of money and a considerable length of time are basic facts for all. They are included in some of the big national schemes to be carried out under the auspices of the government, when means in the form of domestic and foreign loans are available. In the meanwhile, we must be realistic in facing this all-important problem of how to increase the income of China's vast population in her rural hinterland.

There are two sources of wealth which the Chinese peasantry possesses and which have not been effectively tapped or fully utilized to increase income. Firstly, the Chinese peasant has plenty of forced leisure and surplus manpower. He and his family work long hours only during the planting and harvest seasons. For the larger part of the year he works about his farm, which is usually not more than five acres, and has a great deal of forced leisure. During the leisure season he sometimes hires himself out as a day laborer or transports agricultural produce to market towns. If he lives within easy access to some big city, his wife often works there as a house servant.

Forced Leisure

In the past the peasant milled his grain and pressed his seeds into oil during the leisure period. His wife spun, did the weaving and made clothing for the whole family. With the introduction of modern machinery and mass production a great deal of home handicraft industry has been displaced with the result that there is much leisure in the countryside. Some agricultural improvements have been made in recent years, but the effect upon the whole country has been rather limited. Old-time economy is being displaced and a new one able to utilize surplus manpower is yet to be found.

Secondly, the country has plenty of idle land, that is, land not used for producing grain. Agricultural lands, estimated at about 20 percent of China's total area, are very limited and with an increasing population the average per capita is rapidly decreasing. The only way to get more out of the earth is from non-agricultural lands, which are estimated to be four times the area of agricultural lands. Most of these lands belong to the public, village or clan with no care and little protection being given.

The practice of fuel gathering by excessive cutting of grass and digging out roots has been going on for centuries until the whole hillside becomes denuded of humus and barren of growth. The solution to this problem lies in organization of local people for mutual protection. In our rural reconstruction work in Kiangsi we found that in some villages people did not grow vegetables for their own use because oxen, hogs and chickens from neighbors would dig up their gardens. We helped the villagers organize a mutual protection society, known as the Tsing Miao Hui, meaning the Green Sprouts Society, with a set of regulations agreed upon to be observed by all. The result was most satisfactory for the villagers raised both their own vegetables and also a winter crop.

Soil conservation and reclamation, reforestation, horticulture, gardening, animal husbandry, poultry and fishery, and winter crops can more profitably utilize the peasant's forced leisure and surplus manpower and non-agricultural lands, and will increase his income. With income derived from several sources through diversified farming the peasant will not only receive a larger annual income from his labor but also a larger measure of freedom from want and famine.

These are some practicable possibilities whereby the income of the Chinese peasant may be increased. There is, however, a need for public-spirited human implementation for the good of the peasant and his family. First of all, in addition to diversified farming he needs to learn a new skill in some agricultural industry to more fully and profitably

utilize his forced leisure and surplus manpower. Simple labor-saving machinery, more efficient than handicraft, should be introduced so that better quality and greater production may result. Local resources, either agricultural or mineral, are to be processed or utilized as much as possible in places of their origin. Local communities should be first to be benefitted.

Shaoyang Experiment

The Agricultural Industry Service (AIS) as a part of the CNRRA/UNRRA program of rehabilitation has made technical demonstration at its center in Shaoyang, Hunan. Although much of the machinery introduced is still above the head of the general peasantry, it is, nevertheless, a move in the right direction. Here several plants, simply built to utilize local resources for the production of sulphuric acid, night soil fertilizers, cement, insecticide, machine shop, etc. aim primarily to meet villages and small town needs. Two of them already completed are going concerns.

Next, some organization is necessary for the development of these agricultural industries. They must belong to the people and their control should be in the hands of producers and users. Government control with all its red tape is apt to keep the peasant away.

The cooperative society under a voluntary agency such as the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives (CIC) seems to be the best form of organization for such agricultural industries. It gives its members freedom from exploitation, equitable division of profits, democratic control and responsibility to work out their own destiny. In fact, several hundred industrial cooperative societies for rice polishing, flour milling, oil pressing, paper making, shoemaking, soap and candle, sulphuric acid, etc., have been organized during the past nine years by the CIC, and in spite of industrial depressions all over the country more than 300 such cooperatives are still functioning and going strong today.

Finally, adequate financing under reasonable terms is of primary importance for the success of this development. The current commercial rate of interest of 10 to 20 percent per month to finance such undertakings would be their death knell. Furthermore, no private capital under the present inflation will be willing to invest in such small plants, as the whole undertaking is rather small and uncertain. Only an adequate loan in stable currency from a sympathetic national or international group at a producer's rate of interest of two to five percent per annum to be amortized within a period of five to 10 years will make possible such agri-industrial projects.

"Magic Finger" Legend

In conclusion, the lesson from an old story of the "magic finger" is suggestive of how to increase rural income. Once upon a time a magician came to a village asking the villagers each to bring a piece of stone which he would touch with his "magic finger" turning it into gold. A number of country folk did so and were pleased with their newly acquired riches. However, one young man came to the magician without bringing a stone to be touched into gold. The magician was surprised and asked the young man what he would like to have. The young man answered: "I do not want your gold because it can be used up or stolen by thieves or confiscated by officials; I want your 'magic finger!'"

Like the young man in the story the peasant does not want gold, he wants only the "magic finger." The "magic finger" he asks for consists of a new skill, an organization along cooperative lines and adequate cheap credit. The "magic finger" in rehabilitation and reconstruction more than the gold in dole and relief will in the long run increase the rural income and raise the standard of living to the rural population.

PANTEEN

The First Vitaminized Hair Tonic

Intensifying the effectiveness of Pantothenic Acid is the Panthenol contained in **PANTEEN**, which speeds up the absorption of the life-giving vitamin. A dry scalp frequently is followed by itching, excessive dandruff and loss of hair. **PANTEEN** will stop all these. A vigorous daily massage will keep your hair soft and lustrous and your scalp healthy. The regular, **daily** use of discreetly-perfumed, quick-drying **PANTEEN** will bring an agreeable freshness, will keep your hair naturally neat and well-groomed.

The regular use of **PANTEEN** is absolutely harmless. It has also proved itself efficacious in cases of premature greying, loss of hair and early baldness. Regular rubbing in of **PANTEEN** reduces the falling of hair within a few weeks. Through the daily use of **PANTEEN**, a growth of downy, new hair will appear, gradually developing into natural, normally-pigmented hair.

Human hair grows slowly and real results can be obtained only if **PANTEEN** is used regularly over a period of several months. If the hair-producing organs have not died, however, hair can be grown on a head that has been bald for a long time.

Method of Use: Massage **PANTEEN** well into the scalp at least once a day.

PACKINGS: Friction Size: 18 cc.
Regular Size: 180 cc.
Cure Size: approx. 1 ltr.

PANTEEN is obtainable with or without oil.

ROCHE • ROCHE • ROCHE • ROCHE • ROCHE

Money Market Becomes Tighter

THE money market became tighter as prices rose and remittances to Hongkong and other cities were maintained at a high level. The firm trend in midweek and the subsequent steady undercurrent was also ascribed to persistent reports that the Government was about to take severe measures against speculation and hoarding.

To date the City Government has organized a number of committees to probe speculation and hoarding activities, but its actions could not said to have been felt, apart from the detention of a number of brokers last week, and the cutting off of "illegal" inter-office telephone connections.

The Economic Section of the Municipal Police began a wide investigation of textile factories in order, purportedly, to unravel the reasons for the recent hike in cotton yarn and cloth prices. The Economic Supervisory Commission, meanwhile, requested the Textile Adjustment Committee to raise the ceiling price for cotton cloth at the earliest possible date "to check the continuous rise in prices."

Reasons Given

The general secretary of the local Textile Guild, summoned before the Economic section of the Municipal Police, gave four reasons for the spiraling prices: (1) Insufficient rationing of textiles by the China Textile Industries, Inc.; (2) CTI selling price of yarn set too high; (3) Ceilings for cotton products have not been announced; (4) Commodity stocks are scarce.

Another indirect cause for the hike in cotton quotations is the "voluntary" purchase by cotton mills of US$10,000,000 worth of Treasury Notes and Bonds. Of this sum, US$3,000,000 worth has been paid up, while the balance is due before the end of August.

The foreign exchange and general financial position of the Government was best illustrated by the announcement that a campaign would be launched soon to promote the sale of notes and bonds through the paochia system and probably the police. How "voluntary" this house-to-house offering of bonds is to be, has not yet been revealed. But it was officially intimated that at least CNC$10,000 would be "expected" from each household, with honorary slips being affixed to doors in return. "Other donations" were listed from CNC$50,000 to CNC$1,000,000. The committee in charge of this campaign has decided to launch a "Million Citizens' Bond Subscription Movement," within the next 10 days. Complementary to the house-to-house will be a movement soliciting groups, bodies and associations to induce their members to subscribe to US$10 worth or bonds of notes.

No More Plans

On the whole, the economists in the Government appear to have come to the end of their economic theories. The last plan announced by Premier Chang Chun, which he said would be all embracing and a fundamental solution to China's economic ills, has been shelved, not officially, but in fact. Nothing has been heard of it for a couple of weeks now although it is evident that the situation calls for more action than the arrest of brokers and the cutting of telephone lines.

In the Shanghai Securities Exchange, Wing On Textile shares were popular in the early part of the week, following the increase of capital by the company. However, after it was announced that shareholders will have to buy 25 new shares at face value of CNC$10, many operators liquidated their holdings. As a result, Wing On ruled weak by July 11—a phenomenon supported by the announcement that trading in these shares was to be stopped on July 17 for the changeover into new shares. It is estimated that shareholders will have to subscribe to an additional CNC$30,000,000,000 worth of shares during the process of capital increase.

The high cost of production and high cost of raw cotton held cotton yarn prices firm. The official price for 20's is currently CNC$8,800,000, but mill owners assert that their cost is upward of CNC$9,000,000. Blackmarket 20's were quoted around CNC$11,000,000 per bale.

Silk prices went up, especially artificial silk, due to the general belief here that only limited quantities of Japanese artificial silk will arrive under the barter agreement. One shipment of Jap silk was recently returned due to poor quality.

Cigarette factories which have become less active during the hot season will be hit by the recent decision to hike cigarette taxes 100 percent in the latter part of the month.

Rates Hike Prices

All-around increases of public utility rates, were considered one of the basic causes of the general firm trend in commodity prices. The removal of subsidies and a permission to hike prices of utilities indicates a further weakening of the government economic position and a deterioration of the economic situation. The basic cause, of course, is the spreading Civil War and the all-out mobilization order, an admission of the precariousness of the government position not likely to give people added confidence in the "competent authorities".

The *Ta Kung Pao* in Nanking reported that the Government has decided to collect 60,000,000 tons of foodstuffs within a year. The report that soldiers' pay is to be on the level of the officials' is discounted because that would mean an added expenditure to the deficit-ridden budget of CNC$6,000,000,000,000. Obviously, the government will never be able to collect 60,000,000 tons of foodstuffs, because as it is, most of the provinces in KMT territory are in the grip of peasant uprisings and have been declared "bandit suppression areas."

Exports Collected

The Central Trust continues to collect tung oil, vegetable oil and other native products which the individual exporter has been unable to export due to previous policies adopted by the Government. The Government expects to export these native products to obtain foreign exchange, but a *Reuter's* report from New York says the vegetable oil markets in the US are firm, but tung oil is weak, due to good crops in Texas. Also the report says, Chinese tung oil is held for US$0.23 per pound c. & f., New York, but, meanwhile, New York's spot is US$0.225, with buyers holding off.

It is rumored that a plan has been submitted to the National Economic Council whereby foreign exchange would be granted in exchange for gold, and the foreign exchange thus obtained would be used to import vital industrial goods. This is sure to stimulate gold prices, and considered unwise. Basically, this scheme will solve nothing, not even the foreign exchange shortage, but will only stimulate commodity prices, eventually.

Financial quotations for this week fell, upon the announcement of the appointment of General Wedemeyer as President Truman's special envoy to China and Korea. Businessmen believed that the American general's arrival will greatly assist China's economic distress. Black market quotations for gold, foreign currencies and stocks dropped heavily by July 15.

The following table gives the commodity quotations on July 5 and 12:

	July 5 CNC$	July 12 CNC$
Bond C	7,700	6,900
Wing On Textiles	9,270	11,270
Mayar Silk	495	615
Ewo Cotton	82,000	81,000
Rice	450,000	435,000
Wheat flour ...	116,000	120,000
Peanut oil	690,000	780,000
20's Yarn	10,100,000	12,000,000
Raw silk	32,000,000	33,000,000
Rayon	27,100,000	30,600,000
Ruby Queen Cigarettes ..	76,800	89,000
Koo Ban Soap .	482,000	515,000
My Dear Matches	3,100,000	3,200,000
Newsprint	290,000	320,000

Vice-Chairman of the China Industrial Association Wu Yu-chu urged the Government to devise counter measures against the Japanese 1947 trade plan. Wu is of the opinion that if the Japanese plan ever materializes, China will be dealt a fatal blow. He revealed that his association has worked out such a plan for submission to the Government.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

War Center Shifts To Shantung; Communists Capture, Lose Taian

THE second week of the general state of mobilization in the Nationalist areas was neither marked by any spectacular changes in the war situation nor was there evidence that popular support had swung behind the plan to exterminate the Reds in the shortest possible time. On the contrary, the Communists appeared to retain the initiative in the physical fighting, having launched an offensive in Shantung province, although they continued to harry Government forces both in the areas around Mukden and Szepingkai and in Jehol.

The first result of the reported Red offensive was the capture of Taian, an important railway center 33 miles south of Tsinan, where the Government forces "moved to new positions in the face of Red attacks," according to *Central News*. The first direct confirmation of the fall of the city to the Communists came a couple of days later when the *Ho Ping Jih Pao*, the KMT Army organ, reported from Hsuchow that General Wang Yun-wu's troops had reached the suburbs of Taian and that the recapture of the city was imminent.

Military activity also spread in Shansi province, where for the last month or two, only occasional skirmishes for position improvement had taken place. General Kuo Tsung-fen, chief of staff of the pacification headquarters at Taiyuan, revealed that airlifted supplies had arrived at that center in sufficient quantities to enable Government troops to launch an offensive against the Communists.

There was some fighting, although of a minor nature, in the area around Peiping, with the Nationalists attempting to restore movement along the Paoting-Tsanghsien highway recently cut by the Reds.

A report from Peiping said that General Tu Yu-ming, who had been ill for a lengthy period, was about to take leave of absence from his commander's position in the Northeast, and that his application had been approved by the Generalissimo.

Another report, not confirmed officially, said that Taierchuang, scene of one of the famous battles of resistance against the Japanese, had fallen into the hands of the Communists. This important Nationalist base lies only 36 miles northeast of Hsuchow, the hub of all defense in the Kiangsu, Anhwei and Honan area. If the report is true, it is said, Hsuchow has come to the fore as a "first line of defense."

Meanwhile, the Government was reported to have broken into Feicheng, 35 miles southwest of Tsinan, where "savage street fighting" was said to be in progress.

Anniversary Of Li-Wen Assassinations

"THE fascist right wing gave full evidence of its contempt for public opinion within and without China last week by the assassination in Kunming of two leading anti-war intellectuals, Li Kung-po, prominent member of the Democratic League, who was shot on July 11, and Professor Wen I-to, member of the faculty of Lien Ta University, and also a member of the Democratic League, who was shot on July 16," a *Review* editorial said one year ago. This week marks the first anniversary of the Li-Wen assassinations—the forcible removal from this world of staunch champions of China's peace, unity, freedom and independence.

Central News revealed that Government forces have completed their arrangements in the triangular area west of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, southeast of the Yellow River, and Tungping, and "are ready to deal a serious blow to the Communist bandits."

By the end of the week, *Central News* claimed that Government forces had entered Taian, "with the Communist garrison putting up practically no fight." The agency said that all other stations between Tsinan and Taian were retaken, "paving the way for the reopening of traffic along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, all the way from Peiping to the Shantung capital," a report labeled slightly optimistic by observers.

At the same time, Nationalist dispatches admitted the loss to the Reds of Kaomi, taken last week.

The character of the struggle in Shantung has taken on a "very confused" aspect and did in no manner warrant earlier *Central News* dispatches that Government troops had conducted mopping up operations to clear the area of the Reds "who infested the countryside." It appeared that more and considerable mopping up will have to be undertaken as the Communists had shown a large growth of strength in that area.

* * *

WEDEMEYER AWAITED

WHAT was interpreted as the imminent extension of the Marshall Plan to China was the appointment of Lt.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer as special envoy to China and Korea on a "fact-finding mission." The report from Washington stated that General Wedemeyer was provided with economic and political advisers to investigate the possibility of extending the Marshall Plan to China and the Far East.

It was said that this decision to send the general on a probing tour at this time would entail a change in American policy toward China with the result that the United States Government may throw its weight behind Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in the Civil War against the Communists. The choice of Wedemeyer is regarded as significant in that he replaced the late Gen. Joseph Stilwell during wartime as commander of U.S. forces in China. Wedemeyer, in contrast to the position of "Joe" Stilwell, has been named a "staunch old friend of this country," by Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh.

Official circles received news of the Wedemeyer junket with great enthusiasm, Foreign Minister Wang issuing a welcoming statement on the occasion which concluded with the belief that this mission would "be conducive to general stabilization of the situation in the Far East."

Although it has not been officially stated in the United States that American support would be given the Nationalist Government in a change of policy, it was noted that the appointment came shortly after General Marshall had asserted that the sale of 130,000,000 rounds of ammunition to the Chinese Government did not mean that America was supporting one side in the Civil War and that furthermore this sale should not be construed as an example of policy.

Whatever the result of Wedemeyer's investigation trip, the Government will need a lot of help if it is to achieve only the first phase of its reconstruction program—the opening of communication lines. According to *UP* correspondent Anthony Ullstein in Peiping, who interviewed C. J. Shih, managing director of the Peiping-Tientsin line, the latter was "scraping the bottom of the barrel for every single repair item, and there are no further stocks of railway tracks." The report added that in the face of almost nightly destruction of lines, the railway administration is forced to dismantle tracks from station sidings and put them into the breaches.

* * *

IDLE CAPITAL

IDLE capital in the Kuomintang areas received a serious warning this week with the announcement in Nanking, carried by the *Associated Press*, that "the movement of idle capital will be under close government supervision." The all-out mobilization order was adopted by the Executive Yuan this week, which gives Premier Chang Chun authority to adopt emergency measures in the political, economic and military fields. The order will finally go into effect when it is approved by the State Council.

Among the measures to be adopted to watch idle capital will be a check up on the accounts of both national and private banks, and the prevention of transfer of large funds from one city to another. Thus, remittances above stipulated

What U.S. Papers Say . . .

AID to China, events in Indonesia and recent developments in Greece, were the subjects commented upon by American papers last week, among other domestic and international problems.

* * *

AID TO CHINA

A *Christian Science Monitor* editorial on aid to China said that unless the Chinese Government shows an "unmistakable determination and effort" to purge itself of corrupt reactionaries, there is little hope of it receiving American aid.

"Secretary of State Marshall stated flatly last week that the recent sale by the United States to China of small arms ammunition was not to be taken as an example of policy and did not indicate American support of the Nanking Government in the Civil War.

"To many Chinese and to some Americans such a statement from the author of the Marshall plan seemed to show an inconsistency in the American attitude towards Europe and Asia.

"To us," the *Monitor* continued, "it seems an indication that Secretary Marshall knows his China. Extension of aid to European countries which can use it to build sound economies, is one thing. Extension of aid to a government unable to free itself from the debilitating hold of corrupt reactionaries is another. However sincere the intentions of President Chiang and some of the moderates in his Government, present prospects for effective governmental reform in China are not encouraging.

"There are new promises of immediate reform in return for popular support of total mobilization, but such promises are wearing a little thin by now. There are predictions of total victory over the Communists within a year, but they will convince no one who knows the situation. The most powerful argument the Chinese Nationalists can use is that a Russian threat demands American support of the Nanking Government, no matter how great the defects of the latter.

"Certainly, the Russian threat is there, though in not so immediate a form as Nanking would have the United States believe. Up to the present, Russia has shown little disposition to give the Chinese Communists active or direct aid and recent charges to the contrary have not been substantiated by neutral observers.

"If Nationalist China faces collapse it is as much from disintegration within as from Communist pressure from without. Economic well-being, political liberties and spiritual enlightenment are still the basic defenses against aggressive totalitarianism. When the Chinese Government shows an unmistakable determination and effort to build up these defenses, it should receive liberal American aid," the *Monitor* concluded.

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INDONESIA

THE *New York Times*, commenting on the recent cabinet reshuffle in Indonesia, wrote: "After a month of crisis in Indonesia which threatened to undo six months of patient negotiations, a compromise seems to have been reached on several disputed points that gives hope for an eventual peaceful solution."

If an interim government, in which all Indonesia would be represented, should find that order was not being maintained in any area, it could take over control from the local police, the paper said.

"If the present Republican proposals are accepted at The Hague, a new milestone will have been reached in the Far East in the progression from colonialism to self-government. An example of peaceful negotiation will have been set that should have a profound impact on all Asia. A new era will have begun in Indonesia," the *New York Times* concluded its editorial.

* * *

GREECE

THE newspaper *PM* expressed strong indignation at the news of the Greek Government arresting 2,800 members of the opposition, due allegedly to a planned "uprising."

PM declared that the arrests prove that the Greek Government does not desire international peace and cannot survive unless it provokes greater internal conflict to force the United States to supply it with additional aid.

Urging a reexamination of American policy toward Greece, *PM* said that both in Greece and Turkey the United States was actually supporting undemocratic regimes. The paper ridiculed the Greek Government's claim that the Communists plotted to overthrow the Government on Thursday, July 10.

The *Washington Post* carried an editorial of similar content in which the paper declared that the Greek Government has set a record for repressions and that the United States is responsible for this, to a certain extent.

* * *

BALKANS

AMERICAN papers devoted much space to comment on the UN debates over the setting up of a permanent Balkan Border Commission.

The *Chicago Sun*, among them, declared: "Russia will make a serious mistake if she vetoes the American plan for a United Nations border watch in Greece. Americans will make a serious mistake if they assume that because a border watch is necessary, all of Greece's troubles have been inspired from outside."

amounts will not be accepted without special Government permit.

On the other hand, Government control over foreign exchange will be intensified and underhand transactions in gold and U.S. currency will be punished severely, if discovered.

Another part of the scheme will be to lower bank personnel salaries and raise labor wages. The government also plans to control cotton yarn to keep down prices, and purchase exportable bristles, wool and furs, although private firms will be encouraged to export other commodities.

The above plan, it was said, does not differ qualitatively from previous emergency plans formulated for the control of the runaway inflation and the general economic crisis, and observers doubted that it would be more effective in this respect than its predecessors.

In an interview with the Chinese press, Dr. H. H. Kung went on record as favoring the levy of a property tax and the commandeering of Chinese deposits abroad, which, he said, amount to only US$280,000,000, including public funds of banks. The reason for this attitude Dr. Kung attributed to the fact that "China is now facing a critical moment and it is the moral obligation of wealthy people to contribute their wealth to the country."

The *Shanghai Evening Post* reported that Dr. Kung placed his own assets, both in England and the United States, at not more than US$30,000.

* * *

ARRESTED STUDENTS

THE case of the arrested students who were taken into custody by the local authorities prior to June 2, cropped up again this week as the parents and guardians of those still under detention threatened to call on the High Court to demand the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus, expressing the hope that "the authorities who are responsible for the continued detention of the students will behave according to the supreme authority of the law," while the judicial organs will likewise speedily carry out their duty, irrespective of the attitude of administrative organs.

The *China Press* reported that about a dozen students were released after their parents signed two statements, admitting the "guilt" of their sons and daughters and guaranteeing good behavior in future.

Earlier, the Garrison Headquarters in a reply to a High Court query stated that the arrested students were instigated by Communists and had attempted to overthrow the Government.

Meanwhile, *Central News* may have foreshadowed further arrests of students when it reported that "a group of Chiaotung University students is conspiring with outside insidious elements to foment another wave of unrest." The agency said it was obvious a plot was brewing because the students refused to leave the campus although summer vacation has begun.

What Chinese Papers Say...

BESIDES commenting on disquieting domestic problems, local papers took up again and again the problem of Japanese resurgence and resumption of private trade with Japan, which appeared to worry the Chinese press. The reactionary *Ho Ping Jih Pao* commented on the general mobilization, which the paper interpreted, among other things, as the death sentence for the Democratic League.

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MOBILIZATION

THE KMT Army organ, *Ho Ping Jih Pao*, in an editorial entitled "Liquidation of the Democratic League," inquired: "Now that the bandit-suppression and rebellion-quelling banner has been unfurled, whither the Democratic League?" When the Communists shut the door to peace, the Democratic League was sentenced to death, the paper said.

"Although there is evidence that the League has collaborated with the bandits, yet the Government has paid little attention to it. With the issuance of the general mobilization order, even less will be the influence of the League from now on," the *Peace Daily* declared.

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JAPAN

THE *Shun Pao* commented on the report from Tokyo that the 30 percent interim reparations will come to about 1,560,000 tons, of which China will receive half, or 780,000 tons. The paper expressed the hope that the industrial equipment included therein should be dismantled promptly and without delay "in order to prevent Japanese militarism from reviving."

The *Sin Wan Pao* also wrote on Japanese reparations, saying that the Chinese Government should approach SCAP at an early date to allow Chinese industrialists to visit Japan to study the nature and scope of future reparations, thus implementing the announced Government policy of aiding privately owned industrial enterprises and the principle of economic reconstruction.

The paper opined that the Government should also relax the restriction on private applications for the purchase of these materials and devise means of shipping the equipment to China to set up factories here. This in turn will solve the current goods shortage by hiking production, the paper said.

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MERGER

"ON The Meaning Of The KMT-Youth Corps Merger" was an editorial carried by the Army *Ho Ping Jih Pao*, which interpreted the event as the infusion of new blood into old, so that "'the new and the old blood can be developed together, so that the KMT may become a youthful KMT."

The paper said this move was in concord with the "primary objective;" in other words, this merger is by no means considered temporary but is permanent. The Generalissimo long ago said that the object of the corps was to cultivate new blood for the party. Nine years have elapsed since the Youth Corps was established and in that period the nationalist revolution has reached its climax, the paper asserted.

The success of the Youth Corps is upheld by "iron historical facts and blood-stained records," according to the *Ho Ping Jih Pao*.

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TEXTILES

"SALVAGE the Cotton Textile Industry," appealed the *Ta Kung Pao* in a lengthy editorial on the difficulties facing this industry today.

"The main cause of the difficulties now facing the textile industry lies partly in the damage and destruction resulting from the Civil War, and partly in the erroneous manner in which it has been administered by the Government. As soon as the war of resistance against Japan came to an end, the Government established a Textile Industry Control Committee and at the same time organized the China Textile Development Corporation. Thus, the textile factories in the country were divided into Government-owned and privately-owned ones. In connection with the extension of low-interest loans, the supply of raw materials and fuel and the sale of finished products, the privately-owned textile mills have been treated unequally," the *Ta Kung Pao* asserted.

The paper noted the abolition of the control body and the setting up of a regulating body, which would be indicative of a change of Government policy. "We are of the opinion that if China is to build up her industries, she must first build up the textile industry. First, the CTDC should be sold as soon as possible to private interests for operation. The profits made by this concern, after deduction of legitimate taxes, should not be touched by the Government, but should be wholly devoted to the development of this industry.

"The authorities should follow the example of the British Government and make efforts to purchase new machinery and equipment as replacements. Technological improvements also should be made.

"The present policy of depending on American raw cotton exports will not solve the raw material shortage permanently; the Government should devise an overall plan for enlarging the area of the existing cotton growing districts.

"Finally, though China is self-sufficient in cotton yarn and cloth we should not neglect the development of overseas markets. Under the protection of General MacArthur, the Japanese textile industry has already launched an attack against French Indo-China, South Africa, the Philippines and the South Sea Islands. We should lose no time," the *Ta Kung Pao* urged.

Who's Who in China

DR. CHU CO-CHING, scientist and educator, President of National Chekiang University, Hangchow; born at Shaohsing, Chekiang, 1890; after completing early education at Ching Chong Middle School and Futan College Middle School

Dr. Chu Co-ching

(竺可楨字藕舫)

at Shanghai, attended Tangshan Engineering College in Hopei (then Chihli); went to America on Boxer Indemnity scholarship, entered University of Illinois in 1910, receiving B.Sc. in 1913; was awarded Emerson Scholarship at Harvard University in 1917 and received Ph.D. from Department of Geology and Geography, 1918, his thesis being "The Typhoons of the Pacific Ocean;" upon returning to China, was appointed lecturer on meteorology and physical geography in Wuchang Higher Normal School (formerly Government Teachers' College) at Wuchang, 1918-1919; lecturer on climatology and meteorology in National Southeast University (formerly Nanking Higher Normal School) and dean of Department of Geology, 1921-24; director, Institute of Meteorology, Academia Sinica, 1927-26; member of Council, Academia Sinica; member of Board of Directors, Science Society of China, Shanghai; fellow of American Geographical Society (elected 1917); co-translator of Prof. A. J. Thomson's Outline of Science, (Commercial Press, Shanghai, 1923); author: Rainfall Distribution in China, *Monthly Weather Review*, Washington, D.C., 1916; Chinese Contribution of Meteorology, *Geographical Review*, New York, 1917; The Pulsation of Climate in Chinese History, *Geographical Review*, 1925; Chinese delegate to third (Tokyo, Japan, 1926) fourth (Batavia, Java, 1929) and fifth (Vancouver, Canada, 1932) Pacific Science Congresses; President of National Chekiang University since 1937; address: National Chekiang University, Hangchow, Chekiang.

North China's cotton output is expected to increase 70 percent by the end of the year due to the recent shipment of 20 tons of chemical fertilizer furnished by CNRRA to the regions growing cotton around Tunghsien, Tashing, Wuching, Anchih and Yangliuching. The Cotton Production Improvement Section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has estimated, according to the *Chung Yang Jih Pao*, that this fertilizer is eight times more powerful than bean cakes and 120 percent better than night soil.

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Dead End

THE WAYWARD BUS *by John Steinbeck. Published by the Viking Press, New York* 1947. *Reviewed by Urii Sdobnikov.*

SOMEWHERE along the way, Steinbeck missed the Greyhound and took the "common carrier" bus that gets you down to a literary backwoods place like San Juan de la Cruz. Steinbeck is still a good story teller, i.e., he holds your attention to a story that in the end amounts to nothing at all, but to anyone who has read his previous novels, such as The Moon Is Down, The Grapes of Wrath, and Of Mice and Men, not to mention In Dubious Battle, it becomes clear that the next book Steinbeck writes will treat of the futility of all effort in this world and such spiritual matters.

In this latest novel, there is enough veiled mysticism and symbolism to warrant the foregoing assertion that Steinbeck will shortly turn away from vibrating life and all its down-to-earth problems which he has so ably portrayed in his previous works. A bunch of unseemly characters take a bus from Rebel Corners (In Dubious Battle) and arrive after a losing struggle at San Juan de la Cruz (The Wayward Bus). This is the way of Steinbeck himself: from a writer whose work was full of social significance he has dwindled to an instrument of reflection of the petty worries and lustful desires of a group of individuals to call whom representative Americans would be a gross insult to that people.

Less content and substance in a novel, than is found in The Wayward Bus is most difficult to imagine. The trip itself serves no other end than a prelude to a final gigantic orgasm, both physical and moral, occurring in the final pages. The bus driver and Mildred, one of the passengers, enjoy theirs in a forsaken house, while the other passengers are varyingly successful in this respect, while waiting for the bus driver to satisfy his sex urge. Incidentally, Juan, the driver, consults the Blessed Virgin, for some unexplained reason, before he decides to seduce Mildred, while Mildred is not religious and therefore merely follows her normal, or abnormal, instincts. When Juan and Mildred emerge from the shed, she says: "You know, I feel wonderful. I feel wonderful." The reader, however, feels nothing of the kind; he is more disappointed than anything else, with having wasted his time trying to find in the 300-odd pages something of importance or significance.

Juan Chicoy, the bus driver and the guy with the lean stomach, is supposed to be the "hero" of the novel. But the only thing the hero does is done in his mind: he thinks of running away from his wife who takes one drink too many. Chicoy is such a worthless hero that he even fails to implement his one idea. The other characters in the novel have no ideas at all. Another person who may be considered a "positive" character is the traveling salesman who wears the Congressional Medal, but his personality is obscured by the little gadgets he peddles.

So all these people travel on a broken down bus along a muddy road and one can practically see the author in their midst. Steinbeck, who not so long ago traveled in Greyhounds along the excellent asphalt roads of American literature, suddenly switches to a dilapidated bus and finds himself in a mud village from where nothing of the real problems of the American people can be seen. The Saint John Of The Cross is a poor place to be for an author who has previously visited the great American cities.

Manhattan

THE INDIFFERENT CHILDREN *by Andrew Lee. Published by Prentice Hall, Inc., New York,* 1947. 424 *pp.*, US$3.00.
JUSTICE IS A WOMAN *by Helen Haberman. Published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York,* 1947. 360 *pp.*, US$3.00. *Reviewed by F. M. Roberts.*

THESE two novels with their roots in the New York scene show how unrelated can be life in the various strata of metropolitan society. Andrew Lee's The Indifferent Children is a more ambitious novel than that of Mr. Haberman, and leaves the reader with more inward questionings.

The publishers wish their Andrew Lee (pseudonym of a young New York lawyer with a war record in the U.S. Navy) to be regarded as a literary descendant of the late Edith Wharton, master writer of life among American social sophisticates. If this be true, we find Beverly Stregelinus the great-grandchild of Mrs. Wharton's New York of the 1870's as seen in The Age of Innocence, when New York society "was a small and slippery pyramid in which hardly a fissure had been made or a foothold gained." Andrew Lee also uses the theme of a young man who discovers personal problems which do not fit into the slippery pyramid of that society.

Edith Wharton has the courage to solve her problem and keep the people alive. Andrew Lee uses a buzz-bomb in London to end his young man's problem. At the time of his death Stregelinus was still searching for "real experience." Edith Wharton's young man of the seventies lives out his life sublimating his problem and building up a life beyond it. Unfortunately Mrs. Wharton's hope regarding the new generation is not realized in the life of Stregelinus: "They feel equal to things—they know their way about."

Beverly Stregelinus, with the proper schooling and family behind him, lacks both money and ability to be one of the leaders among New York's "first families." But he pays his way with sophistication, good manners and a willingness to oblige. The women of New York's select families are much better characterized than their husbands—perhaps because their social activities and their war efforts are more suitable for satire.

Stregelinus' entrance into the navy takes him to a desk job in the Panama Canal Zone. Let us hope that the U.S. Navy can manage a good laugh at this picture of their dawdling and useless activities in that area. The court martial scandal is the high point of the story, a tour de force and an enlightenment to the bewildered Stregelinus. The official group in the Canal Zone gets some hard knocks also. One wishes that the solution to Beverly's problems might have been worked out more positively, for we all have to face the realities of our time with the same scanty preparation as his.

The tone of the book is given in the title, which comes from the answer to Hamlet's question: "Good lads, how do you both?"

"As the indifferent children of the earth."

"Happy, in that we are not overhappy;
On fortune's cap we are not the very button."

"Nor the soles of her shoe?"

"Neither, my lord."

From the vacillating Beverly Stregelinus we go in the other novel, Justice Is A Woman, to the character of Arthur M. Bemrose, who starts out as the very button on Fortune's cap. Arthur goes from law school to a favored position as Judge Haynes' secretary, to inheritance of his established New York practice, and work for the Attorney-General.

But the Achilles' heel for Arthur H. Bemrose was women. "He apparently never picked a woman who had a chance of being able to compete in interest with his practice." His success in the courtroom is as brilliant as his failure to select the proper woman for his life is stupid. Fortunately the war interrupts his legal career, humanizes him and makes it possible for his sympathies to be directed to his own affairs, rather than to his clients.

The story is told largely through the eyes of Arthur's classmate, Larry Frank, who chose "to live at second hand, through others, to look at the rat race but stay out of it." And one might add that this attitude on the part of Larry Frank is pretty hard on his wife—the most attractive woman in the story, who is constantly pushed into the background.

Soil

SOILS AND SOIL MANAGEMENT *by A. F. Gustafson. Published by the McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York,* 1941. 424 *pp.*
THE USEFUL SOYBEAN, *A Plus Factor in Modern Living, by Mildred Lager. Published by the McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York,* 1945. 295 pp. *Reviewed by Y. F. Soo.*

DURING his entire existence upon the earth, man has depended upon the soil, either directly or indirectly, for the production used by him for food and clothing, states Professor Gustafson, and to those who live in China it is hard to disagree with this statement. The well-being of man depends on how well he utilizes this soil and here soil management assumes a vital role. The author's book, prepared for students of agricultural colleges, is valuable in this respect.

For Chinese peasants, however, soil management may be a question of secondary importance inasmuch as most of them do not own any soil, and even those who do have neither the means nor the time to study soil management and various methods of raising its productivity. Clearly, before a general land reform is implemented in China Professor Gustafson's book, replete with formulas and illustrations of a very factual character, will remain a volume of academic significance for the major part of China's population.

The second volume, dealing with the useful soybean, usually termed a golden nugget insofar as the Far East is concerned, and the oldest food crop in the world, is also of considerable interest to Chinese who would improve their crops and add nutritional value to the soybean.

The soybean will change the shape of many things to come, the author asserts, illustrating this statement with the numerous uses it can have in foods, home equipment, clothes, industry, cosmetics, medicine, etc., adding hundreds of substitutes to items manufactured more expensively at present. Reading the book on the useful soybean one begins to realize that the primitive use of the soybean in China opens vast possibilities of development for this part of agriculture when real reconstruction sets in.

Both volumes by contrast stress once again the primitive state of China's agriculture and it can only be hoped that one day—in the not too distant future—China's people will be able to utilize such pointers on soil management and the improvement of the soybean.

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"Tai Hu" Express	I, II Triumph Exp.	II, III Local	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II Nanking Throu. Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	STATIONS	I, II Hangchow Throu. Exp.	I, II III Exp.	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	"Tai Hu" Express	I, II Triumph Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	II, III Local	II, III Local Exp.
8.30	7.00	7.30	9.00	11.00	12.15	13.30	21.50	23.00	23.30	D SHANGHAI NORTH A	14.45	16.25	18.25	19.35	22.20	22.45	6.35	8.00	10.25	17.10
		8.55	10.16	12.14	13.48		23.27		0.56	D KUNSHAN D		15.24	17.09	18.22			5.28		8.34	16.05
10.13	8.41	9.42	10.57	12.57	14.29	15.17	0.20	1.06	1.43	A D	13.06	14.33	16.23	17.36	20.31	21.06	4.39	5.39	7.10	15.19
10.18	8.48	9.49	11.08	13.04	14.36	15.26	0.27	1.13	1.55	D SOOCHOW A	12.59	14.19	16.17	17.23		20.58	4.32	5.19	7.04	15.09
11.10	9.36	10.45	11.57	13.55	15.35	16.14	1.22	2.08	2.50	A WUSIH D	12.11	13.24	15.14	16.29	19.35	20.10	3.39	4.26	6.00	14.10
	9.42		12.06	14.02		16.23	1.29	2.15	3.00	D A	12.04	13.18	15.08	16.21		20.03	3.33	4.19		
	10.31		12.59	15.03		17.09	2.27	3.13	4.05	A CHANGCHOW D	11.17	12.22	14.05	15.20		19.16	2.35	3.30		
	10.40		13.08	15.15		17.19	2.37	3.25	4.13	D A	11.06	12.09	13.55	15.08		19.06	2.24	3.20		
	11.38		14.00	16.13			3.56	4.29	5.16	A TANYANG D		11.09	12.41	14.05		18.12	1.07	2.03		
	11.41		14.03	16.17			4.00	4.33	5.20	D A		11.05	12.37	13.55		18.03	1.02	2.00		
	12.18		14.40	17.01		18.46	4.46	5.18	6.02	A CHINKIANG WEST D	9.32	10.28	11.44	13.07		17.23	0.09	1.07		
	12.25		14.45	17.17		18.53	4.55	5.27	6.09	D A	9.24	10.21	11.38	12.59		17.15	23.56	1.00		
	13.55		16.10	18.50		20.20	6.30	7.15	7.50	A NANKING D	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00		15.45	22.00	23.00		

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SOOCHOW	87	24,000.	32,000.	12,000.	16,000.	6,000.	8,000.	60,000.	32,000.	60,000.
WUSIH	129	40,000.	40,000.	20,000.	20,000.	10,000.	10,000.	60,000.	32,000.	60,000.
CHANGCHOW	168	48,000.	48,000.	24,000.	24,000.	12,000.	12,000.	60,000.	32,000.	
TANYANG	213	64,000.	64,000.	32,000.	32,000.	16,000.	16,000.	90,000.	50,000.	
CHINKIANG WEST	243	72,000.	80,000.	36,000.	40,000.	18,000.	20,000.	90,000.	50,000.	
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TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	25	1	41	27	TRAIN NO.	24	42	2	68	26	22	62	28
I, II III Exp.	Wegt Lake Exp.	II, III Ord.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	I, II H'chow Throu. Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II III Exp.	STATIONS	I, II III Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II N'king Throu. Exp.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	West Lake Exp.	II, III IV Ord.	I, II III Exp.
6.45	8.00	8.15		11.30	16.00	16.15	22.45	D SHANGHAI NORTH A	9.15	12.15	12.35		18.55	20.05	22.30	23.30
7.05	8.16	8.36	9.00	11.53	16.19	16.36	23.06	D SHANGHAI WEST D	8.58	11.55	12.20	17.20	18.37	19.49	22.13	23.12
7.49		9.46	10.29	12.38	17.03	17.46	23.50	A D	7.51	10.44	11.26	15.29	17.48		21.00	22.16
7.54		9.56	10.40	12.48	17.08	17.51	23.55	D SUNGKIANG A	7.47	10.38	11.21	15.23	17.39		20.54	22.11
9.02	10.02	11.40	12.50	13.50	18.16	19.23	1.06	A D	6.35	9.04	10.13	13.10	16.20	17.54	19.25	21.00
9.16	10.08	11.50	13.15	13.58	18.26	19.33	1.16	D KASHING A	6.28	8.55	10.04	12.45	16.11	17.47	19.12	20.50
10.00		12.33	14.52	14.32	19.01	20.16	1.50	D YEHZAH D	5.56	8.14	9.31	11.53	15.39		18.29	20.18
10.31		13.18	15.56	15.04	19.32	21.01	2.21	A D	5.23	7.27	8.58	10.40	15.06		17.42	19.34
10.36		13.26	16.10	15.11	19.37	21.06	2.26	D CHANGAN-TSENG A	5.19	7.22	8.54	10.27	15.02		17.37	19.27
11.30	11.55	14.45	18.10	16.20	20.30	22.20	3.25	A HANGCHOW D	4.25	6.10	8.00	8.30	14.00	16.00	16.25	18.25

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KASHING	99	32,000.	32,000.	16,000.	16,000.	8,000.	8,000.	60,000.	32,000.	46,000.
YEHZAH	126	40,000.	40,000.	20,000.	20,000.	10,000.	10,000.	60,000.	32,000.	
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